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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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Woman's Trust.

"Good wife, what are you singing for? You know we've lost the hay,
And what we'll do with horse and kye is more than I can say;
While like as not, with storm and rain, we'll lose both corn and wheat."
She looked up with a pleasant face, and answered low and sweet:
"There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

He turned around with sudden gloom. She said: "Love, be at rest.
You cut the grass, worked soon and late, you did your very best.
That was your work; you've naught to do with wind and rain,
And do not doubt but you will reap rich fields of golden grain;
For there's a Heart and there's a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

"That's like a woman's reasoning—we must because we must."
She softly said: "I reason not; I only work and trust;
The harvest may redeem the day—keep heart whate'er betide;
When one door shuts I've always seen another open wide.
There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

He kissed the calm and truthful face; gone was his restless pain.
She heard him with a cheerful step go whistling down the lane;
And went about her household tasks full of a glad content,
Singing to time her busy hands as to and fro she went:
"There is a Heart, there is a Hand, we feel, but cannot see;
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

Days come and go—'twas Christmas tide, and the great fire burned clear.
The farmer said: "Dear wife, it's been a good and happy year;
The fruit was gain, the surplus corn has bought the hay, you know."
She lifted then a smiling face and said: "I told you so!
For there's a Heart and there's a Hand, we feel, but cannot see,
We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

—*Musical Record.*

Simeon Pingree's Chance.

A group of men was gathered in Elijah Wiswell's store, which was also the postoffice. A debate was in progress, and, as usual, Simeon Pingree had the floor. He was a long, loose-jointed, shock-headed specimen of humanity, with so large an Adam's apple in his long lean throat as to continually excite surprise that he was not choked by it, and huge feet upon which he had a way of uneasily shuffling to and fro.

Sim had inherited from his father the trade of a shoemaker, but had long ago decided that it was not sufficiently "intellectooal" for him. Occasionally the inhospitable spirit manifested by his neighbors when he was "a-passin' by, and kind o' dropped in" to take his meals with them, drove him to the uncongenial pursuit just long enough to "set the pot a-b'ilin'." To keep it boiling was not in the line of Sim's ambitions; after a day or two of effort he fell back into his old ways with an air of supererogatory merit.

His neighbors, who did not appreciate his "intellectooal" views, regarded him as lazy and "shiftless," and openly pointed to him the poorhouse as his inevitable destination. "As good-for-nothing as Sim Pingree," was the height of invidious comparison in the village. But though he was of so small practical worth Sim had a "flow of language" which caused his society to be much sought, and won for him a certain kind of respect. It was generally conceded that if he had been possessed of "sprawl" (the common synonym for energy in Greenhollow), and a little more "book-learnin'," Sim might have been a schoolmaster; and there were a few who even went so far as to think he could get the better of the minister in a theological discussion whichever side he might take; but this opinion was generally thought sacrilegious, and those who held it were looked upon with mournful suspicion as being inclined to infidelity.

The discussion had begun with theology to-day, and gradually wandered down to luck and chance—subjects upon which Sim was always sure to "run of an idee."

"There was a man that I come acrost up to Gorham more'n twelve year ago that give me some idees that I hain't never forgot," said Sim, his hands buried deep in his trousers pockets and his feet shuffling an accompaniment to his words. The more excited Sim grew the more energetic became his shuffling; on the rare occasions when he preserved silence the motion was feeble and monotonous. "He was an all-fired smart feller. The lightnin' calkerlater, nor the funny feller that was here with the show last summer wa'n't a circumstance to him. He was in the show business, too; fact is most of the tarlent nowadays is a-travelin' on the road. I've sometimes had an idee of turnin' my own tarlents to account that way, but the chance hain't never seemed to come along. And I'm one o' them that believes in a man's bein' sure of his chance. Some time or 'nother it's bound to come. That's the doctrine that this feller preached. Hazlitt—Eph Hazlitt—his name was; and smart? He'd swaller snakes as quick as look at 'em; a boy-constrictor wa'n't no more'n a com'f'table mouthful for him! Edicated? He wouldn't have thought nothin' of makin' a dictionary or an almernick if he had 'a felt so inclined. Kind of a slim, pigeon-breasted feller, too, but terrible hearty to his victuals. He was a master-hand for lotteries, and such kind of resky business, and it alwers turned out well; seemed as if he hadn't nothin' to do but to put out his hand and haul in the money. Made me think of a king that I'd read of somewhere in furrin parts, that everything he took holt of turned to gold. I hadn't never took no stock in the tory—them stories about furrin parts is mostly deceivin'—and it didn't see to stand to reason, but when I see Eph Hazlitt I begun to think mebbe 'twan't so big a lie after all. Says I to Eph, says I, 'Cur'us what a run of luck you have, ain't it?' 'No,' says Eph, says he, 'it ain't cur'us at all. It's in the nater of things. I've been failin' for a long time, and it was time that my luck come. It had ought to 'a come last year, accordin' to the law o' probabilities; it was bound to come this year, as sure as two and two make four.' Well, I kind of laughed it off as a joke, or a figger of speech as you might say, but he went on and reasoned it out to me till 'twas jest as clear as daylight. You see there's jest about so much good luck and so much ill luck goin', and one is bound to get through with a man and let t'other have its turn some time or 'nother. Eph he'd reasoned all out about hisn, jest like the multiplication table, but I never had no head fur figgers. But I had wit enough to see that what he said was true on gineral principles."

"How you goin' to account for the bad luck that follers some folks all their lives?" said, in a querulous voice, a dejected, wizened little man named Zachariah Avery, and called uncle by everybody, although he was nobody's uncle in reality. Uncle Zach had fallen from the proud position of stage-driver, lower and lower by degrees, until he had become a permanent guest in the low, straggling, dingy building which gave shelter to the town poor.

"A man has got to have wit enough to see when his chance comes along; that's where the differkilty comes in," said Sim. "There's a good many that ain't got understandin' enough to know that it's sure to come, so they get terrible discouraged with their poor luck and are afraid to take holt of anything even if it does look promisin'."

"Mebbe I'd better 'a went shares raisin' hogs with 'Liph'let Junkins when he wanted me to," said Uncle Zach, in a plaintive voice; "but folks they told me that 'Ligh'let was a terrible hand to git all the fat and leave the lean for other folks, and I calkerlated that would be dretful poor business so fur forth as hogs was consarned."

"And then there's other folks that ain't got the sense to wait till their chance comes along," pursued Sim, ignoring this interruption. "And them kind is terrible apt to make slightin' remarks about them that don't care about goin' through with all the failures that belong to 'em in the nater of things, but follers Proverdential leadin's and keeps a good lookout for their chance."

"A Proverdential leadin' to set and twiddle your thumbs is dretful apt to lead to the poorhouse," said Elijah Wiswell, the storekeeper, a brisk little man, who was suspected of great energy in the matter of sanding sugar.

"I never see my way clear to haul them logs for Abijah Sprowl for three and ninepence a day, though I done it. Mebbe there was where I missed my chance," murmured Uncle Zack, who evidently accepted Sim's theory with profound faith, and was looking back all along the track of his enterprises to discover traces of the chance he had lost.

"You must be all beat out waitin' for that chance of yourn, Sim," said Jim Durgin, who prided himself on being the wit of the village. "I expect it'll get here 'long with the millennium, or Cy Underhill's machine that's goin' to pull weeds and never touch the plarnts. Cy has been to work on that nigh upon to fifty year now, and he ain't a mite discouraged."

"He might jest as well 'a been takin' things kind of easy all them fifty years," said Sim, ignoring Jim Durgin's personal inquiries. "He'd ought to 'a found out long ago that he was jest a-wrastlin' with fate, and fate was bound to win. Like enough his chance has come joggin' his elbow time an' ag'in while he was t'ilin' away on that ere machine, and he's shet his eyes to it, or fairly gin it a h'ist out o' the winder. That's where the intelleck comes in; bein' an onintellectooal man, Cy has done a terrible sight of hard work, and missed his chance. And he wouldn't be apt to see it now if 'twas p'inted out to him. He can't believe in nothin' but that pesky machine. And there's a sight of folks in this communerty that's got their understandin' darkened through settin' too much by stiddy days' works. They don't darst to leave 'em, for fear o' gittin' into the poorhouse, not if their chance comes along and yanks 'em by the hair of the head. But, la! you can't expect everybody to be intellectooal; it ain't in the nater of things."

"Well, you won't forget us poor fellows when your chance comes along, will you, Sim?" said Jim Durgin.

The mailbag arrived at that moment and created a diversion.

"I was calkerlatin' to go home and set my dinner pot a-b'ilin'," said Sim, "but I guess, as long as the mail's got in, I may as well wait and see if there's any letter for me."

The men all laughed at this, Sim's standing joke, for he had never been known to have a letter; but their laughter was soon exchanged to exclamations of astonishment, for the postmaster called, "Here is a letter for you, Sim, as sure as you're born." And he came out from behind the partition which shut the postoffice in sacred privacy from the store, in a state of great excitement. Sorting the remaining contents of the mailbag was not to be thought of until curiosity concerning Sim's letter was gratified.

Every feature of Sim's face distended with astonishment. He took the letter tenderly between his thumb and forefinger and looked at it in silence, at the superscription and the postmark alternately. There was no doubt about it; the address was, "Simeon Pingree, Esq., Greenhollow, Maine." The postmark was almost illegible. The crowd waited in respectful silence while Sim struggled to decipher it.

"Californy!" he exclaimed at last, bringing his hand down upon his side with a resounding thump. "Cur'us if my chance had come along now, wouldn't it?"

"Some advertisin' cirkler—minin' stock or somethin'. They've found out that you are a capitalist, Sim, and want to get you to invest," said Jim Durgin.

"Or mebbe they want a man of tarlents for president of a minin' company," suggested Elijah Wiswell.

"Mebbe it's from your girl," said one of the boys. But his jest was immediately frowned down, for Sim's sweetheart, Cynthy Jane Reynolds, had deserted him and married his brother, and this disappointment was thought to have had something to do with Sim's queerness.

Sim proceeded to open the letter slowly and cautiously. He read it aloud, picking his way laboriously along, while his audience listened in breathless silence.

"FRIEND SIMEON" (it ran), "this is hopein' to find you alive and to say that I am enjoyin' the same blessin'. And likewise have had a run of luck, after I'd begun to think 'twa'n't never comin'. I've struck a vein of silver that's goin' to make my fortin' sure, if it pans out anything at all as I calkerlate now, and I want an honest man to come and help me keep it away from these sharpers that are as furce as wolves after it. I write to you fust of anybody because I ain't forgot the good turn you done me lickin' the schoolmaster and taking care of me when I had the fever, and nobody else come nigh me. I send a check that will pay your expenses gettin' here and I hope you'll let me know pooty quick whether you're a-comin'.

"Yours to command,
"CYRUS BADGER."

"P. S.—You can be sure there wa'n't never nothin' like it for a chance to make a fortin."

There was a chorus of exclamations.

"Well, Sim, I begin to b'lieve there is somethin' in your figurin', after all," said Elijah Wiswell, scrutinizing the check. Elijah was a practical man, and knew that brilliant prospects were often delusive, but the check impressed him.

"Well, I never had no head for figgers, and mebbe that's the reason I'm to the bottom of the heap," said Uncle Zach, mournfully. "Gran'ther he always said a man's luck lay in his bumps."

"Just my luck that I never licked a schoolmaster nor took care a feller through a fever," grumbled Jim Durgin. "But I'm glad of your luck anyway, Sim."

And Sim received a great many hearty grips of the hand, for though he was "shiftless" there was something about Sim that made everybody like him.

In spite of his firm faith that his chance was on the way Sim seemed almost overcome by surprise. His angular frame trembled and perspiration stood in drops upon his brow.

"I'm obleeged to ye all," he said, in a somewhat bewildered way, "but I'm kind of took by surprise, for it's come sooner'n I calkerlated, You see, it's been a little kind of hard. I wa'nt never one that stiddy days' works come nateral to, but I ain't one neither that likes to have folks think slightin' of him, and p'int their finger at him and begrudge him a meal of victuals. So, though I ain't a-goin' to complain of nothin', it has been sometimes a little mite hard. For there ain't none of us but what's got feelin's. And now my chance comin' along so kind of onexpected I be a little upsot. So I'll jest shake hands all round once more and then I'll go home." And Sim shuffled off, while the crowd lingered, glad of an opportunity to talk over his good fortune without the embarrassment of his presence.

As he drew near his own gate Sim saw that a group of neighbors was gathered around it. Had the news of his good fortune reached them so soon and had they come to rejoice with him? Sim liked sympathy, but just now, until the first flush of his joy was over, he felt that he would rather be alone. But the neighbors fell into the background as he drew near, and disclosed a stranger—a worn and haggard-looking woman, who, with two little girls clinging to her skirts, leaned against the fence.

Sim looked at her with no sign of recognition in his face. But she raised her sad and heavy eyes to his, and said, appealingly: "He's dead, and he told me to come to you. I didn't want to, and I've been tryin' for more'n a year to get along, but I fell sick, and I couldn't see my children starve. I've had a hard time, Sim. He didn't treat me very well, particularly after he took to drinking; but he had hard luck, poor fellow; everything seemed to go against him. If you'll take me and the children in we sha'n't cost you much. I sha'n't last a great while, but I can work some; you know I used to stitch shoes."

"You can't never in this livin' world be Cynthy Jane?" said Sim, tremulously.

"Yes, I am, It's no wonder that you don't know me," said the woman, sadly. "I used to be so bloomin', and now I'm nothin' but a shadder."

"I do know you, Cynthy Jane. I know your voice and your eyes, but I kind of didn't want to believe 'twas you lookin' so pindlin'."

He smoothed back the children's hair from their foreheads and scrutinized their faces gravely. Then he marshaled the little group before him into the house.

It was a dreary and sparsely furnished little place. The emptiness and dreariness struck Sim as never before, but a vine nodded at the window, and it was cool and quiet. The woman sank down on the hard little lounge with a long sigh of relief, but the children cried out, in their pathetic voices, that they were hungry.

Sim was filled with shame and distress. A very few dry crusts were all that his larder afforded. Dan Wingate had been fishing, and he had intended to drop in upon Dan upon some errand that would serve as an excuse at about the time when Dan's fry would be likely to be done to a turn. He had made no preparations whatever to "set his own pot a-bilin'" that day. He was rubbing his forehead with his bandana in direst perplexity, when, moved, as it seemed to Sim, by some indirect interposition of Providence, Mrs. Timberly, the wife of the well-to-do blacksmith who lived next door, appeared, bearing a dish of soup, from which was wafted an appetizing odor, and a loaf of bread of goodly size. And following in her wake came other neighbors bringing eatables, until Sim's table groaned under such a burden as it had never known before.

"You see we thought you might not be prepared for company, being a single man," explained Mrs. Timberley, "and, besides, we felt as if we wanted to do something to welcome Cynthy Jane back."

Sim was glad and thankful that his guests were provided with food, but every mouthful that he tried to eat seemed to choke him. He remembered that yesterday he could have eaten his neighbors' food without shame; but then Cynthy Jane was not there to see.

"It's the last meal they shall ever have by the charity of the neighbors, if steppin' round lively can fetch anything to pass," said Sim to himself.

And as soon as the dinner was eaten he went down to Sam Ellis' shop. Sam Ellis was the shoemaker, and he always had more work than he could do. He had offered Sim a great many jobs, which he had declined. When he asked, with great eagerness, for a job, Sam Ellis looked amazed.

"Why, they've been tellin' that your chance had come along, that you was goin' to Californy to make your fortune," he said.

Sim turned away his head and looked out of the window. With the beckoning finger of his chance lifted above the "stiddy days' works" which he saw stretching before him in a dreary monotony which his soul abhorred, luring him to change of scene and adventure, and to fortune which should drop into his hands like manna from heaven, as he had always dreamed it would, was it strange that for a moment Sim's spirit wavered? But he turned again to the shoemaker and straightened himself so that he stood almost erect.

"If you've got a job for me, I calkerlate I'd better tackle it right away. Folks seem to think I'm goin' to Californy jest because I got a letter from an old friend invitin' on me. But 'tain't every invite that comes along that's a man's chance. A man of interleck he discrimernates."

Sim and his chance and the return of Cynthy Jane were the subjects of a nine days' wonder in Greenhollow, but Sim was disappointingly reticent, and he kept persistently at work, contrary to the prediction of everybody in the town, and was seldom to be found at his accustomed pastime of "settin' in the store."

Everybody who had ever heard of Cynthy Jane called upon her, and all pronounced her "in a decline," and wondered what would become of those poor children left to the care of "that shiftless Sim Pingree," when she was gone. He was working now, but he "couldn't become a steady working man any more than the leopard could change his spots."

But Cynthy Jane seemed to make up her mind not to go. Instead of growing worse with the fall of the leaves, as everybody had predicted, she grew better. The children were well fed and clothed, and sent to school, and Sim's humble domain began to take an air of thriftiness and comfort. One day Sim came home with something on his mind.

"Cynthy Jane," he began, shuffling to and fro in his most excited manner, "they're a-sayin' down in the village—you know it comes kind of nateral for Greenhollow folks to talk about other folk's affairs, and they don't mean no harm by it neither—they're a-sayin' that you and I had better git married. I know I ain't fit for you, Cynthy Jane, and never was; but when a woman can git stiddy days' works out of a man that he never thought was there, why, if she would bring herself to be so accommodatin' as to have him, seems as if 'twould be the makin' of him."

"Why, Sim, I believe you've forgiven me," said Cynthy Jane, blushing as brightly as when she was young.

And the upshot of the matter was that Cynthy Jane and Sim went to see the minister.

It was about five years afterward that Sim sat in the store one evening with about the same group that had been there when his memorable letter from California had arrived.

"Did you ever hear again from that friend of yours in Californy that was goin' to give you a chance to make your fortin, Sim?" said Jim Durgin.

"Yes. He made a pile of money, and then he lost it, and made more ag'in, and I don't know jest how 'tis with him now," said Sim, rather indifferently.

"Them minin' fellers has their ups and downs," said Uncle Zach, with the manner of one who knows all about it. "Seems as if that must 'a been your chance, Sim, seein' no other one hain't ever come along," he added.

"I don't see as Sim has anything to complain of," said Elijah Wiswell, the storekeeper. "Industrious as any man in Greenhollow, and growin' forehanded every day, ain't you, Sim? I guess 'twas Cynthy Jane comin' along in the stage that day that was Sim's chance."

"Well, there is sometimes a thing comes along that seems a man's chance and it ain't, and then ag'in there's a thing that don't seem to be and is. I've always said it took a man of interleck to tell when his chance come," said Sim, in his old oracular way.

"But this of yourn seemed to be a case of heart more'n interleck, eh, Sim?" said Jim Durgin.

Sim hung his head sheepishly.

"Well, now, there's that chubby-faced youngster of yourn, mebbe he'll git your chance and hisn too. Couldn't that happen accordin' to your theory?" asked Uncle Zach, who had never ceased to puzzle over Sim's theory of chances.

"Well, now, to tell you the truth, if he gets as good a chance as I have I won't ask any better for him," said Sim, still looking a little sheepish, but holding his head very straight.

And Sim's content was as great as it seemed, in spite of the "stiddy days' works," though once in a while he did have an attack of laziness, when they became intolerable. But then he went fishing with Dan Wingate, and brought home a great quantity of fish. And Cynthy Jane never scolded.—*Harper's Bazar.*

SUNDAY READING.

Prayer.

An article found among the unpublished papers of the late Dr. J. A. Alexander, on "Circumlocution in Prayer," closes with the following "practical suggestions to young men who are forming their habits" in respect to prayer. They are equally applicable to all who pray in public, and especially to those who pray in the Sunday-schools.

1. Let your prayer be composed of thanksgiving, praise, confession and petition, without any argument or exhortation addressed to those who are supposed to be praying with you.

2. Adopt no fixed forms of expression, except such as you obtain from Scripture.

3. Express your desires in the briefest, simplest form, without circumlocution.

4. Avoid the use of compound terms in place of the imperfect tense.

5. Hallow God's name by avoiding its unnecessary repetition.

6. Adopt the simple devotional phrase of Scripture; but avoid the free use of its figures, and all quaint and doubtful application of its terms to foreign subjects.

7. Pray to God and not to man.

Religious News and Notes.

Ocean Grove, the famous camp-meeting ground, was unknown thirteen years ago.

The Northern Presbyterian church has 572,128 communicants and the Southern church 124,806.

A writer in the *Independent* expresses the opinion that the Mahommedan power is sick unto death.

There are five branches of the Methodist church in England, and their aggregate increase in membership last year was 22,713,

The richest colored congregation in the country is said to be that of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church, Washington. The best church music at the Capital is alleged to be that of its choir.

Professor James D. Dana, of Yale college, who has received higher honors from European scientific societies than any geologist now living in the United States, says of the first chapter of Genesis: "Examining it as a geologist, I find it to be in perfect accord with known science; therefore, as a Christian, I assert that the Bible narrative must be inspired."

It is related of Rev. William Arthur, the President's father, that while presiding over the Baptist church in West Troy his choir drawled out the hymn with variations, which did not please him, so he took his text and preached two hours and forty minutes. His head deacon grew impatient and consulted his watch. "Keep your watch in your pocket, Deacon Jones," said he, "You had a long sing, and now I am going to preach till I get through."

Rev. Vivian Dodgson was lately engaged in preaching to a crowd of idlers upon the beach at Lowestoft, England, when suddenly loud cries for help were heard coming from the sea. Mr. Dodgson leaped from a barrel on which he was standing and ran to the water's edge. There he saw that a boat had upset in the sea and that five persons were struggling for their lives. Without a moment's pause he rushed into the water and swam out to the struggling creatures. One woman he brought safely to land, two were rescued by others, and a child was saved by a man in the overturned boat that could swim. It is presumed that the Royal Humane society will confer a medal upon Mr. Dodgson.

Rev. Frederick D. Power, who enjoys some reputation as being President Garfield's pastor, and chaplain of the House of Representatives, writes the *Christian Union* concerning the "Christian" or "Disciple" church: The religious people known as "Christians," or "Disciples of Christ" simply, had their origin in the early half of the present century in Kentucky, parts of Ohio and West Virginia. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, W. Va., was a prominent teacher of the views held by them, and after him they are sometimes called, but without their consent, "Campbellites." Since Mr. Campbell's death, which occurred in 1866, they have made their mightiest strides. Though the youngest of the religious bodies, they have advanced from the foot of the list to the fifth rank, and are increasing at a rate of not less than 50,000 yearly. They now number 678,000 communicants in this country, and have churches in England, Australia, France, Denmark, Turkey and the island of Jamaica. Their strength in the United States is chiefly in the West and Southwest, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio having the largest bodies. They support some forty colleges and sixty religious periodicals.

Measuring the Perspiration.

By means of apparatus constructed specially for the purpose it has been found practicable to measure the amount of perspiration in different portions of the human body. It is also found that the most important element in reference to the atmosphere, in this connection, is its relative humidity—an increase of this relative humidity corresponding to a decided diminution in the quantity of perspiration. Of less importance is the influence of temperature, an increase of this acting not so much directly by increasing the capacity of the air for moisture as it does indirectly, by first of all bringing about some changes in the skin, increasing the supply of water at the surface whence the evaporation takes place. The clothed arm is found to be subject to variations in the amount of perspiration, which are dependent upon the exterior influences of the air, as is the case with the naked arm; clothing does not, in fact, diminish, but rather favors, the evaporation of water from the surface of the body.

Spain produces more lead than any other nation, 120,000 tons last year; the United States came second, with 110,000 tons; Germany next, with 90,000 tons; and England follows, with 67,000 tons.

Monkeys in India.

In India, where the monkeys live among men and are the playmates of their children, the Hindoos have grown so fond of them that the four-handed folk participate in all their simple household rites. In the early morning when the peasant goes out to yoke his plow, and the crow wakes up, and the dog stretches himself and shakes off the dust in which he has slept all night, the old monkey creeps down from the peepul-tree, only half awake, and yawns and looks about him, puts a straw in his mouth, and scratches himself contemplatively.

Then one by one the whole family come slipping down the tree trunk, and they all yawn and look about and scratch. But they are sleepy and peevish, and the youngsters get cuffed for nothing, and begin to think life dull. Yet the toilet has to be performed, and whether they like it or not, the young ones are sternly pulled up one by one to their mother to undergo the process. The scene, though regularly repeated every morning, loses nothing of its delightful comicality, and the monkey brats never tire of the joke of "taking in mamma." But mamma was young herself not long ago, and treats each ludicrous affectation of suffering with profoundest unconcern, and as she dismisses one "cleaned" youngster with a cuff, stretches out her hand for the next one's tail or leg in the most business-like and serious manner possible. The youngsters know their turns quite well, and as each one sees the moment arriving it throws itself on its stomach, as if overwhelmed with apprehension, the others meanwhile stifling their laughter at the capital way so-and-so is doing it, and the instant the maternal paw is extended to grasp its tail the subject of the next experiment utters a dolorous wail, and throwing its arms forward in the dust, allows itself to be dragged along, a limp and helpless carcass, winking all the time, no doubt, at its brothers and sisters, at the way it is imposing on the old lady.

But the old lady will stand no nonsense, and turning the child right side up, proceeds to put it to rights; takes the kinks out of its tail and the knots out of its fur; pokes its fingers into its ears, and looks at each of its toes, the inexpressible brat all the time wearing on its face an absurd expression of hopeless and incurable grief. Those who have been already cleaned look on with delight at the screaming farce, while those who are waiting wear a becoming aspect of enormous gravity. The old lady, however, has her joke too, which is to cuff every youngster before she lets it go; and nimble as her offspring are, she generally, to her credit be it said, manages to give each of them a box on the ears before it is out of reach. The father, meanwhile, sits gravely with his back to all these domestic matters, waiting for breakfast.

The monkeys by this time have come closer to the preparations for food, and sit solemnly, household by household, watching every movement. Hindoos do not hurry themselves in anything they do, but the monkey has lots of time to spare and plenty of patience, and in the end, after the crow has stolen a little, and the dog has had its morsel, and the children are all satisfied, the poor fragments of the meal are thrown out on the ground for the "bhunder-logue" (the monkey people), and it is soon discussed, the mother feeding the baby before she eats herself.

When every house has thus in turn been visited, and no chance of further "out-door relief" remains, the monkeys go off to the well. The women are all here again, drawing the water for the day, and the monkeys sit and wait, the old ones in the front, sententious and serious, and the youngsters rolling about in the dust behind them, till at last some girl sees the creatures waiting, and "in the name of Ram" spills a lotah full of water in a hollow of the ground, and the monkeys come round it in a circle, and stoop down and drink, with their tails all curled up over their backs like notes of interrogation. There is no contention or jostling. A forward child gets a box on the ear perhaps, but each one, as it has satisfied its thirst, steps quietly out of the circle and wipes its mouth. The day thus fairly commenced, they go off to see what luck may bring them.

The grain dealer's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes theft hopeless; for the bunnya, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin. So the monkeys merely make their salaams to him, and pass on to the fields. If the corn is ripe, they can soon eat enough for the day; but if not, they go wandering about picking up morsels, here an insect and there a berry, till the sun gets too hot, and then they creep up into the dark shade of the mango tope and snooze through the afternoon. In the evening they are back in the village again to share in its comforts and entertainments.

They assist at the convocation of the elders and the romps of the children, looking on when the faquir comes up to collect his little dues of salt and corn and oil, and from him in their turn exacting a pious toll. They listen gravely to the village musician till they get sleepy, and then one by one they clamber up into the peepul.

Housekeeping on a Large Scale.

The imperial household of China is probably unsurpassed in extent, there being married to the emperor not only the chief wife, who is the empress, but also nine under-wives of the first-class, twenty-seven of the second, and eighty-one of the third, on all of whom unnumbered servants wait. It may easily be believed that the imperial porcelain factories of Kin-tih-chin forwarded to the palace for their use, in the year 1877, 11,838 artic'es, consisting of fish bowls, flower-vases and ornamental jars of the first quality, and inferior products in proportion.

A French savant, M. Regnard, has been trying the effect of blood diet upon three motherless lambs. The blood was fed to them in the form of a dry powder, and they thrived wonderfully upon it.

WISE WORDS.

Hope is a fatigue ending in deception.

Flattery is effective only with a weak man.

Man pardons and forgets; woman pardons only.

To wait and trust, is often the latest lesson we learn in life.

There is little in the world but that has cost some one deeply.

One forgives everything to him who forgives himself nothing.

To be faithful without loving is to have the patriotism of virtue.

Choose that which is best and custom will make it most agreeable.

We should believe only in works; works are sold for nothing everywhere.

Love comes when we expect it the least and when we dread it the most.

You can get the respect of honest men in one way only—by deserving it.

Hate enters sometimes into great souls; envy comes only from little minds.

Gold is, in its last analysis, the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave.

What is commonly called friendship even is only a little more honor among rogues.

What is becoming is honest, and whatever is honest must always be becoming.

Only those faults which we encounter in ourselves are insufferable to us in others.

Generosity is the accompaniment of high birth; pity and gratitude are its attendants.

The path of genius is not less obstructed with disappointment than that of ambition.

Hydrophobia—The Possibility of Recovery.

The death recently of Mr. George A. Reeves, speaker of the Texas house of representatives, will tend to confirm the almost universal impression that recovery from hydrophobia is impossible. Here was a patient whose position and circumstances enabled him to command all the available resources of medical science in the treatment of the awful disease to which he was a victim; and yet his life could not be saved.

The popular notion that there is no known remedy for rabies is correct. Most of the new drugs which have been tested of late years prove more injurious than beneficial to the patient. They produce paroxysms, and thus hasten death.

But the idea that nobody ever recovers from hydrophobia does not seem equally well founded. On the contrary, a few cases of well authenticated spontaneous recovery are on record. For the last eight years a committee of the Paris Academy of Medicine has been engaged in prosecuting careful researches concerning rabies in animals and man, and the president of this committee, M. Decroix, in a recent report, declares that he has obtained satisfactory evidence of recovery in nine cases, three of which were those of human beings.

In commenting upon the experiments made by the French rabies committee, the *Lancet* says that since the administration of medicines, usually provokes convulsive seizures, it seems desirable, according to our present knowledge, to leave persons affected with hydrophobia in the most perfect possible calm." Absolute quiet and obscurity are pronounced indispensable conditions of wise treatment by M. Decroix, and that investigator makes the astounding statement that, under such conditions, he would rather suffer from hydrophobia than from many other diseases.

It is something to have learned that every case of hydrophobia is not necessarily fatal; that recovery may occur, though cure as yet appears to be impossible.

Sir Garnet Wolseley.

After the Ashantee war Sir Garnet Wolseley received some additional letters to his name and a parliamentary grant of $125,000. He is now a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, so that nothing remains to be awarded to him in the way of additional honor save a peerage. This, if given, will have to be accompanied by a large grant of money and a pension if the dignity is to be sustained in the manner traditionally deemed befitting, and all the more so in view of the queen's well-known dislike to creating a poor man a peer. Wellington's patrimony was probably at most $30,000, but he received grants of $3,500,000 from parliament. Nelson began life poorer still, and the grants that he and his family received amounted in all to about one-fourth of those given to Wellington. Several of the other naval and military peers of lesser fame than these, but, nevertheless, of very high distinction, received pensions for themselves and two successors; others, as in the case of Lord Exmouth, the hero of Algiers, perpetual pensions. It is not likely that such grants as those made to Wellington will ever be made again. The last military peer was Sir William Mansfield, Lord Landhurst. In his case, too, there was a lack of adequate means to support the dignity.

The First American Circus.

The first circus in the United States started out of Putnam county, N. Y., in 1827 or 1828. It had eight or ten performers, as many horses, neither tent nor seats, and advertised only by marching through the village invested, with a man ahead calling out the place of exhibition, etc. The programme included feats of strength, leaping, etc., and riding without saddle, and the ring was pitched in yards wherever convenient. After a time an elephant was added, and from this grew the menagerie addition. In 1832 the first tent was used in New York city.

The gum of the palmetto, which is found in abundance in Florida, makes as good if not better mucilage than gum arabic.

A solid lump of pure silver, weighing nearly a pound, was found near Magnolia, N. C., recently.

We Are Not Old.

We are not old, though years have rolled
Like shadows from our path away,
Since first to me thou didst unfold
Thy love—oh! happy, happy day!—
We are not old!

Thy cheeks are fairer than the rose,
Thy lips are sweeter than the dew,
Thy hand is whiter than the snows,
And as the heavens thine eyes are blue:
We are not old!

Time dealeth gently with us here,
No change our hearts have ever known;
Our joy increases year by year,
For sweet contentment is our own:
We are not old!

As in the past may we glide on,
All gently down the stream of life,
And when we reach our journey's end,
May we together rest—my wife:
We are not old!

—*N. S. Spenser.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A pretty girl of eighteen is a bootblack in Galveston. She takes the shine out of the fellows.—*New York Commercial.*

"They tell me you have had some money left you," said Brown. "Yes," replied Fogg, sadly, "it left me long ago."—*Boston Transcript.*

The average life of a locomotive is only thirty years, but the average life of a locomotive engineer is sixty. The engineer can jump.—*Philadelphia News.*

At Norwich, Miss Maria Baker was married to Mr. Butcher. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Brewer, and the clergyman who married them was Mr. Painter.—*Quiz.*

"I can marry any girl I please," he said, with a self-satisfied-if-you-loved-a-girl-would-you-marry her expression of countenance upon his languid face. "No doubt," she responded: "but what girl do you please?" They don't speak now.

Old gentleman (looking at a very bob-tailed horse): "Bless me! how short they have cut his tail." Attendant: "His master is a member of the Society for the Protection of Animals, sir. In this fashion he will not annoy the poor flies."

A correspondent asks: "What time of year do the days begin to shorten?" When you have a note in bank. A note in bank is the great annihilator of time. The days are crowded together in thin layers, and the nights are like a smear from a blacking brush.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

The title of the lesson was, The Rich Young Man, and the golden text was "One thing thou lackest." A teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and looking earnestly into the young lady's face the child said: "One thing thou lackest—a rich young man."—*Congregationalist.*

A boy paid his first visit to one of the public schools the other day as a scholar, and as he came home at night his mother inquired: "Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?" "Bully!" he replied in an excited voice, "I saw four boys licked, one girl get her ear pulled, and a big scholar burned his elbow on the stove. I don't want to miss a day."

They were talking about dogs—the habits, comparative intelligence, etc., of those sagacious animals—when young Rutherbert said: "Well, sir, my dog's a dandy, he is. You ought to just see him sometimes, Honestly, I believe he has more sense than I have." "That's a very doubtful compliment for the dog," said old Mr. Gloomy, who sat over in a corner.

"Those people," said the pastor, solemnly, after giving out his text, "who are either too poor or too stingy to afford fly screens at home, are perfectly welcome to sleep in this church every Sunday morning." And then he went on with his sermon, but he preached to the wide-awakest congregation a good man ever looked down upon.—*Hawkeye.*

Did you ever see a woman mail a letter? She will undertake to drop it into the box; then she draws it back and scans the directions; tries the stamp to see that it is on fast; scrutinizes the gummed side and runs her finger over it once or twice; then gives it one or two sudden jerks, which send it rapidly into the box. She then peeps in to see if it went through.

"What a man your father is!" exclaimed Mrs. Homespun, looking up from the letter she held in her hand. "He says he has bought a French clock, and shall bring it home with him. What will it be good for except as an ornament? None of us can tell the time by it, unless you can, Edith. You know something about French, don't you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A man in Iowa has invented a new fastening for horse collars. It is lucky that the horse's collar does not fasten to a button in the back of his shirt, because if it did, judging from human experience, when it flew off after he had broken his thumb nail trying to crowd it into a new button hole, he would just kick the stuffing out of anything he was hitched to, even if it was a freight car.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Thirteen Years Without Sleep.

Thomas McElrath, of Marlboro, N. Y., whose case attracted wide attention three years ago because he said he had not slept a wink in ten years, is still living without sleep. He says he has not closed his eyes in sleep for three years, and, indeed, that he has not slept at all for thirteen years. His neighbors say that they have been at his house at all hours of the day and night, and have invariably found him alert and wide awake. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of the place, and his word is trusted by all who know him. He is in good health, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is seventy, and does not work, except on small jobs about his house. He says he takes "no comfort at all" in life, but he has given up taking all medicine, and waits "for the coming of the Lord."

There are 24,794 pensioners in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and the aggregate of their pensions is $3,811,366 a year.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1882.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirtieth (30th) volume on January 1st, 1882.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Election November 7th.

REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE:
RISDEN T. BENNETT,
of Anson County.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
THOMAS RUFFIN,
of Orange Co.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

First District—JAMES E. SHEPPERD.
Second District—FRED. PHILLIPS.
Third District—ALLMAND A. MCKOY.
Fourth District—JAMES C. MCRAE.
Fifth District—JOHN A. GILMER.
Sixth District—WILLIAM M. SHIPP.

FOR CONGRESS—7th District—M. W. ROBBINS, of Iredell.

FOR SOLICITOR—7th District—JOSEPH DOBSON.

FOR SENATE—C. B. WATSON.
FOR HOUSE COMMONS.—GEO. WILSON.
FOR SHERIFF—JOHN BOYER.
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS—D. P. MAST.
FOR TREASURER—C. J. OGBURN.
FOR SUPERIOR COURT CLERK—R. T. STEDMAN.
FOR SURVEYOR—M. H. MORRIS.
FOR CORONER—WM. BARROW.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

We learn that comparatively few persons have as yet registered to entitle them to vote in this place. Do not delay to call at Dr. Shaffner's office, and register your names. See notice elsewhere.

—In his 92nd year, Peter Cooper has dictated his autobiography.

—The health of President Arthur is said to be such as to require rest and quiet.

—At High Point work has commenced on a second cotton factory, by a joint stock company.

—We learn from the *Dispatch* that Davidson County is sanguine of electing her whole Democratic ticket.

—Bancroft the, historian, celebrated his 83rd birthday at Newport, Rhode Island, on Tuesday of last week.

—The steamer Robert E. Lee, was burned on Saturday, 30 miles below Vicksburg, Mississippi, and 20 persons lost their lives.

—The courts have finally declined to interfere in the case of Sergeant Mason, sentenced to eight years imprisonment for firing at Guiteau.

—The Sheriff of Yadkin conveyed 3 prisoners to the penitentiary last week—all white and sentenced to 10 years for larceny.

—Senator Blaine of Maine, has contributed $50 towards erecting a monument for the late Ben. Hill, of Georgia.

—The *Protestant* says, the body of Green Wharton, who rode into Young's mill pond on Saturday last, and was drowned, was found on Thursday following.

—The Greensboro *Patriot* of the 4th says, that 900 chickens were shipped on the northern train in one lot by one dealer in Greensboro. The shipments average over 300 a day.

—P. A. Wilson, of Winston, has declared himself an independent Republican candidate for the Senate, and is now canvassing with C. B. Watson, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Watson's election is conceded.

—The Surry Democrats nominated Winston Fulton for the House, Stephen Venable for Sheriff, Romulus Folger for Clerk, William H. Freeman for register and warmly endorsed Senator Ransom for re-election.

—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been elected Governor of Georgia by a Democratic majority of from 50,000 to 60,000. The Democrats will also have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. The outlook for the Democratic party is encouraging everywhere.

MARSHALL, N. C., Sept. 30.—An attempt was made by some unknown men this morning to wreck a train on the Western North Carolina Railroad, near this place, by placing two heavy wagons on a trestle. Air brakes stopped the train, which was filled with passengers, as the locomotive smashed one of the wagons. That the train was not wrecked and hundreds of lives lost is a miracle. The miscreants made good their escape. $1000 reward is offered by the railroad company and $500 by the county of Madison.—*Patriot.*

—Make yourself healthy and strong. Make life happy by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.

SETTLEMENT.

Salem, Forsyth (formerly Stokes) County, was settled in 1766 by a small body of colonists from Pennsylvania. It soon became, as was intended, the principal town of the Moravian province, of ten miles square. It was founded by F. W. De Marshall and John Frommelt, who selected the site in the midst of a rolling country, well watered, and considered a healthy location. It was said to resemble an estate of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony, and this had probably much to do with the selection. It was remarkable upon consulting the Moravian Text Book, a valued Religions Manual, published annually for over 152 years, that the daily word or text was "Let thine eyes be opened towards this house, night and day, even towards the place of which thou hast said: My name shall be there"—1 Kings 8, 29.

The first tree was felled on January 6 1766, and on February 19 the log-house was occupied, and on the following day Brother Rueter surveyed the ridge and laid off the public Square, and which is yet enclosed as such. The first house is yet standing, and occupied as a potter shop. The second house is also standing next to H. W. Fries' store, and the store itself is the remodelled building of the first meeting house in Salem.

The first settlers were Gottfried Preitzel, Niels Peterson, Jens Schmidt, John Birkhead from Europe; George Holder, Jacob Steiner, Michael Ziegler, Melchoir Rasp from Bethabara.

The following were the heads of the families who first called Salem: F. W. Marshall, director of outward affairs; Rev. P. Tiersch, minister; Rev. R. Utley, warden; Daniel Schnepf, Matthew Miksch, George Holder, Jacob Meyer, Jacob Steiner; Traugott Bagge, merchant; John Henry Herbst, Charles Holder, Valentine Beck, Philip Meyer, Chr. Gottl. Reuter; Jacob Bonn, physician; J. G. Stockburger, Gottfried Aust.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The town is built on a ridge of considerable elevation, about 1000 feet above tide water, giving a salubrious climate. The principal streets are laid out nearly north and south, and the cross streets run east and west, are generally McAdamized, the side walks well paved. The drainage is good, and the water supply ample, nearly every lot having a well of good water, in addition to the supply from the two water works, one of which has been in operation since 1778. The town is surrounded by a fine stretch of woodland and meadow, with numerous streams and springs of pure freestone and mineral water.

Around the public Square, and a little distance up and down Main street, are grouped the buildings which formed the first settlement. The Sister's House, New Academy and Church on the east side, the Shober homestead on the south, old and new store buildings, Post-office and Widow's House on the west and the Boy's School and residence of the Principal of Salem Academy on the north, form a group of buildings reminding one of the German towns of Continental Europe.

The Moravian Graveyard or "God's Acre" as the Germans have it, is one of the most beautiful and unique spots in the South. The approach through the noble avenue of cedars, many of which are a century old, is unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the country. The public Cemetery, adjacent, is a beautiful spot, and contains several fine monuments, vaults and lots. The location is charming.

The town has been lighted with street lamps for upwards of a century. Specimens of the old lamps can be seen at the State Fair.

WATER SUPPLY.

The old works, mentioned elsewhere, are yet in operation. The new company have supply pipes all along Main Street and several of the cross and back streets, reaching as for as J. W. Fries residence, near the Steam Flouring Mill. The supply is now considered ample, but we hope to see it increased in future.

CHURCHES.

The Moravians own all the churches and chapels in town. The old church is a large ancient looking brick building and comfortably arranged, and contains one of the oldest and best organs in the State. It was built as far back as 1799, and has been much improved in later years. East Salem Chapel is principally used by a flourishing Sunday School.

Elm Street Chapel, recently finished, is a large and commodious building used for Elm Street Sunday School, and will probably be used as a preaching place.

The church for the colored congregation is a large commodious brick building, well arranged.

SCHOOLS.

The well known Salem Academy established in 1804, adjoining the Moravian Church, is popular throughout the South and Southwest, and numbers among its graduates some of the best women of the South. Mrs. James K. Polk, wife of President Polk, Mrs. Patterson, who presided at the White House during President Johnson's administration, and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, were students within its time honored walls. Rev. J. T. Zorn, Principal. The Salem Boys' School is situated at corner of Main and old Shallowford Streets, is in a flourishing condition. Rev. L. B. Wurreschke, Principal and J. F. McCuiston, Teacher. Misses Welfare's school is situated in the upper part of Main Street, and is quite popular. The Infant School is located in the Widow's House, and is almost as old as the town itself, and is now taught by Miss S. Pfohl. Several private Schools are well conducted, prominent among which are Miss Anna Crist's on Church street, and Mrs. Lanquist's on Main street. Elm Street Public School, S. A. Hege, Teacher.

LIBRARIES.

There is a large and valuable library belonging to the Literary Society, and the Academy has an excellent library. Besides there are large private collections of books.

SALEM HOTEL.

The old Hotel Building of Salem was burnt in January 1781. The brick portion of the present house was built in the same year, now over 100 years ago. The original building still forms a part of the Hotel and is noticable for its quaint old style appearance. Considerable interest is manifested in the Washington room, where the President Washington lodged while en route to visit his friend Gov. Martin, May 31st 1791. The Mineral Spring (Chalybiate) is a 5 minutes' walk from the hotel and its waters are highly prized.

The climate is temperate, indicating usually about 70° Farenheit, with occasional exceptions of short duration during Summer, and an average of 40° during Winter. We can safely say that there are few places more healthy than Salem.

The Salem of to-day, though retaining much of its peculiar appearance, is well up to the times.

It is prominent among the towns of the State as a manufacturing centre, and is well known in the Green Fruit trade. The names of Lineback, Micky, Spaugh, Reynolds and Brietz were well known in Richmond, Baltimore and New York during the past summer in the peach trade, and the crates marked from Salem N. C., were much sought after and commanded the highest prices.

The Grain trade has loomed up largely of late, and the shipments of flour and meal are daily increasing.

The recent Wheat Fair originated with the Messrs. Fries' and was a success.

The cost of living in Salem is cheaper than in most places of its size. Wood for fuel is plentiful at $2 per cord, rents are moderate and the produce market unsurpassed.

Salem is connected with the Piedmont Air Line Railway system at Greensboro, twice daily.

INDUSTRIES OF SALEM.

F. & H. FRIES.

The business of Messrs. F. & H. Fries was commenced in the year 1840, by Mr. Fr. Fries, as a wool carding machine. Soon after he added a small spinning frame, together with several hand looms and began the manufacture of the celebrated Salem Jeans, which have been so deservedly popular for over forty years. The fact of its acceptance with the public for this length of time and its continued popularity, speaks the highest words of praise for this thriving enterprise of our community.

In 1846, the firm of F. & H. Fries was formed by the entrance of Mr. H. W. Fries into the business, and this firm name has ever since been retained. At that date the consumption of wool was 9,116 pounds a year. The cotton warps used were bought of the Salem Cotton Factory, which was built in 1837, and is now owed by Messrs. F. & H. Fries and run as the Wachovia Flouring Mills.

In 1848, they built their first cotton factory, containing 528 spindles, principally to make warps for their own use and yarns for the surrounding country. Their consumption for the following year was 91,767 pounds of cotton, and 19,440 pounds of wool. During the next ten years they added other machinery which increased their production in 1859 to 140,787 pounds of cotton and 81,345 pounds of wool.

In 1863, Mr. Fr. Fries, the senior partner died, and during the succeeding years and trying times that followed, the business was successfully conducted by Mr. H. W. Fries as surviving partner.

In 1879 the estate of Mr. Fr. Fries was finally settled and the business under the old name of F. & H. Fries continued in the hands of the present members of the firm, Messrs. H. W. Fries, J. W. Fries, F. H. Fries and H. E. Fries.

In 1880 their second cotton factory with a capacity for 6,480 spindles and 180 looms, was built, and half the machinery is now in successful operation. We learn from them that they now have a trade extending largely over the Southern States, that their daily production is about 6,300 yards of different goods; and that their Wachovia Flouring Mills during the month of September ground 8,334 bushels of wheat.

Their custom department for the year 1881 manufactured 42,619 pounds of wools, into rolls, yarn, cloth, etc., for parties who sent their wool to be worked in this way. They are doing more this year than ever before, receiving almost daily parcels of wool from all parts of North and South Carolina.

Their purchase of domestic wool last year amounted to 87,228 pounds principally from North Carolina, while their total wool purchases for the year aggregated 194,441 pounds. This wool is all manufactured into Jeans, Kerseys, yarns, rolls, etc., and sold throughout our whole country where it is very well known.

No less popular are their standard *Arista* sheetings, which are finding a ready sale wherever offered and giving general satisfaction. There product is over 5000 yards a day, which with their warp and yarn department makes their consumption of cotton over 2,300 pounds each day.

With the completion of their projected improvements they will have in operation 900 woolen spindles, 6480 cotton spindles, 228 looms, besides the Wachovia Flouring Mills with five run of stone.

They invite the public generally to a trial of their goods and work, feeling sure their long experience and determination to do honest work will give satisfaction.

They use the electric light in the Arista Mills.

Jno. W. Fries carries on a very large Tannery in the Western part of the town. This tannery is very old, having been established as early as 1769, and been in operation ever since. The substantial and durable qualities of the leather worked here are widely known throughout this entire section. Since coming into the possession of Mr. Fries, some years ago, a fresh impetus has been given its trade, in having larger facilities furnished in every way for carrying it on more successfully, steam being used in connection with breaking the bark; more skilled labor used, and many more vats added to the original number.

Messrs. Fries' have extensive machine shops in connection with their factory.

The Salem Agricultural Works, C. A. Hege, proprietor, located near Messrs. Fries' Cotton and Woolen Mills is one of the most extensive of the kind in North Carolina. Besides a general Foundry and Repairing Shops, Mr. Hege has specialties, which have a good reputation at home and abroad. Among the most prominent is the Improved Saw Mill, which attracts much attention all over the country and the world. The success of this Mill is established beyond doubt. His new building just occupied is one of the finest in the South, and he will be enabled to push his work, with more speed than ever before. This Saw Mill is considered the *simplest* and *best* ever offered. Besides the above, the Salem Plow, Straw and Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and other articles are manufactured and favorably known to the public.

Messrs. Fogle Brothers have extensive wood-working machinery in operation for a number of years (since 1870, we believe,) and enjoy a well-earned reputatation for prompt and excellent work. They furnish nearly all the material for building purposes, and are engaged largely in putting up buildings themselves. They also have a number of hands who are constantly engaged in repairing buildings, fences and other odd jobs around our towns. Their lumber yard is generally stocked with the necessary lumber for building as well as cabinet work. They employ as skilled steady and intelligent a corps of workmen as can be found in this section.

The Tin-ware and Stove Depot of Geo. Boozer is probably as extensive an establishment as can be found in the State. It has the personal supervision of the proprietor, who employs the best workmen he can get. W. A. Reich has also a tin and copper smith shop, and has invented a combined egg-beater and churn.

The shoe business is also successfully carried on by H. C. Reich, G. A. Reich, E. Meinung, Lewis Porter, and Joseph Knauss.

The Furniture and Cabinet business was at one time very remunerative, but the cheap work, brought South, has seriously injured this industry. There are, however, three yet in operation in town, by W. & E. Peterson, W. F. Shultz, and A. C. Vogler. They are all excellent workmen and keep on hand and make furniture, coffins, &c., to order. Mr. Vogler has an extensive stock of Northern Furniture of durable make, on hand.

The Vogler and Foltz rifle was well known and highly appreciated by the bold mountain hunters, and those guns have to this day never been surpassed for excellence. Timothy Vogler is yet at his old stand and William Dettmar, who learned the trade with T. Vogler, carries on the Gun and Locksmith business farther up town, and fully sustains the well earned reputation of T. Vogler.

All the Mercantile establishments are on Main Street. H. W. Fries has the largest stock. Messrs. E. A. Ebert, C. R. Welfare, carry general stocks. Messrs. N. T. Shore & Co., B. F. Crosland, E. Kern, and D. A. Spaugh, carry good stocks of Groceries.

NOTIONS.—J. Blickenderfer has a large store.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.—Mrs. T. B. Douthit has one of the neatest stores in town.

TWO DRUG STORES.—Dr. J. F. Shaffner and H. W. Shore & Co.

PHYSICIANS.—Drs. J. F. Shaffner, H. T. Bahnson and N. S. Siewers. All prominent and successful practitioners, native and to the manor born,

DENTISTS.—Drs. J. W. Hunter and C. J. Watkins.

BOOKSTORE.—Messrs. L. V. & E. T. Blum have a well selected stock of stock of Books and Stationery, and their prices suit the times. Birthday and holiday Goods always on hand.

A. E. Welfare has a Jewelry Store. Thad. E. Butner repairs watches, clocks, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—H. A. Lineback takes superior pictures.

CONFECTIONS, BAKERS, ETC.—F. W. Meller, C. A. Winkler and W. H. Hall. These parties are all practical candy-makers and bakers.

INSURANCE AGENT.—J. A. Lineback represents good-companies.

PROFESSIONAL BOOKKEEPERS.—J. L. Belo, L. N. Clinard, C. L. Rights, J. F. Pfohl, J. A. Lineback, C. T. Pfohl, C. W. Vogler.

Sam Brewer runs the only barber shop in town.

E. Belo has an extensive green-house, full of choice plants and flowers.

Jos. Renard, the florist, has a fine green-house, and deals in plants and cut flowers, and carries on a confectionery and grocery store.

Messrs. Cotton & Bynum have a fine Tobacco Factory, near the depot and within the Salem corporation.

J. E. Mickey supplies the market with choice beef and mutton.

Miss Elizabeth Chitty has a beautiful collection of plants, and her garden, in Spring, Summer and Fall, is a charming sight.

A. E. Giersch, Blacksmith.

Sam. Rattcliff, (col.), Blacksmith.

LAND OFFICE.—James T. Lineback, Treasurer; J. A. Lineback, Clerk.

J. L. Fulkerson, Lamps, Glassware, and Agent for John Wannamaker, and Wannamaker & Brown's Clothing, Philadelphia.

C. Ebert, dealer in Hats, &c.

J. D. Tavis, dealer in Carriages, Buggies, and manufacturer of Harness, &c. Complete outfit for vehicles.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE was established by John C. Blum, in November, 1827. January 6th, 1829, the "Weekly Gleaner," a family newspaper, appeared. In 1830 the paper was enlarged under the name of "Farmers' Reporter and Weekly Chronicle," and published five years. In 1841 the "Carolina Gazette" was published, and continued for two years, followed in 1851 by the "People's Press," which has been published over thirty years. The well known and popular "Farmer's and Planter's Almanac" was commenced in 1828, and has been published uninterruptedly by the same family for half a century. It has the largest circulation of any publication in the State.

POTTERIES.—The old Pottery of Henry Shaffner is conducted by Dan. Crouse. He manufactures every description of pottery, and makes a specialty of pipes. He has had orders from Baltimore to Savannah; prices range from 40 cents to $2.50 per hundred. After being burnt, they are quite porous and absorb the nicotine freely.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKER.—H. E. Meinung represents this branch of trade. Buggies, Carriages, and Express Wagons are manufactured by him at prices to suit the times.

TATE'S IMPROVED LITTLE MONITOR GRAIN AND SEED SEPARATOR.—This is a new enterprise. Mr. Tate occupies the W. H. Shultz cabinet building. Below we give a certificate which speaks for itself:

Salem, N. C., Aug. 8, 1882.—Messrs. E. TATE & SON. Dear Sirs:—We have used one of your Little Monitors for several years and are pleased with the work; we have examined the machines you now offer to the public, and think them to be better than the one we use, and would suggest to farmers having much grain to sow or prepare for market, that they give the machine a thorough trial and thereby improve the quality of their wheat. We think every neighborhood, if not every farmer, should have at least one of your machines.

Respectfully,
F. & H. FRIES.

SALEM MILL.—The Salem Mill commenced in 1825, by Messrs. John Vogler, J. J. Blum, J. C. Blum, J. H. Herbst, is still in operation. This mill has been greatly improved. In place of the old over-shot water-wheels, the Leffel Turbine water-wheels have been put in, and with these improvements are enabled to grind 175 bushels of grain in 12 hours, more than doubling the capacity of the old system. The mills are usually run day and night, and always find ready sale for flour and meal in this market. W. J. Cooper, Proprietor.

The Shuttle Company have a large Saw Mill near the Cemetery, and buy Persimmon and Dogwood for shuttles, Hickory wood for spokes and handles. Messrs. Cox & Co. Propietors.

WAUGHTOWN.

GEO. E. NISSEN & CO., SALEM P. O., N. C., makers of the celebrated NISSEN WAGON. These works were founded by J. P. Nissen in 1834, doing all the work, wood and iron himself, but increased and built shops little by little as he became able until it reached its present standing. In October 1880 the estate was sold for a division when it was purchased by the above firm, being three of his sons, and since they have added improved machinery and buildings and are now employing 60 men with a capacity of 500 complete wagons with crooked beds or from 700 to 800 with straight beds, per year

The firm own their saw-mills, having one in Forsyth and one in Yadkin county, get all the lumber from the log, and in this way are enabled to use only the best of timber. Their wagons have a reputation and are considered to be the *best* by all that have used them. The price for two Horse Wagons with crooked frame beds complete, are from $75 to $100, with straight plank beds $60 to $85, one Horse from $38 to $55. All work done by them is fully warranted and no better evidence of the popularity of their wagons is needed than the growing demand for them, every one of which bears the name of the originator, J. P. Nissen, Salem, P. O., N. C.

In the collection of the Messrs. Fries from Forsyth County, will be found one of their Wagons painted and finished, as they usually finish them; also a Running Gear which has one of their locks so much used on plantation wagons; and to show just the kind of material used it is only oiled, and we think it is the finest ever exhibited at the State Fairs.

W. P. Reynolds has a Tobacco Factory, at Sunnyside.

John I. Nissen has an extensive Wagon Factory at Waughtown, recently established.

W. E. Spaugh & Co. also manufacture a large number of wagens, of the best material, and neat style.

A Loss Prevented.

Many lose their beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

A Big Success.

"My wife was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physicians could not cure, when I was led to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. It was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of a dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman.—R. D., Buffalo.

WANTED. Agents.—Now ready for Subscribers. The leading book of the century.

Eve's Daughters,

or, "COMMON SENSE FOR MAID, WIFE and MOTHER," By MARION HARLAND, Author of "Common Sense in the Household," etc. A book which the best judges predict will outsell, do more good and create a greater sensation than any work published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This volume will be eagerly sought for by hundreds of thousands who are familiar with her other *popular* works.

"A standard and indispensable book for all women who seek health and happiness."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"We commend this earnest book to her wide circle of American sisters, to whom it is dedicated."—*Express and Mail.*

"We trust mothers and teachers will give it the thoughtful reading it deserves."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"I can heartily endorse every word uttered by others in commendation of it."—*Behson T. Lossing.*

"No home should lack a copy where daughters are being reared.—*Mrs. Mury A. Livermore.*

"Bright, varied and attractive in style, true and solid in matter."—*Rev. John Hall, D. D.*

A book no mother or daughter can afford to be without.

SUCCESS ASSURED FROM THE START.

NO EXPERIMENTING.

10,000 copies ordered by agents in advance of publication.

Royal 12 mo. Beautifully bound in new shade of cloth $2.00, same, full guilt $2.50. By subscription only.

For liberal terms and choice territory apply at once to J. R. ANDERSON & H. S. ALLEN, 55 Chambers St., N. Y.

BOOKS

BELOW COST!

BLUM'S

LIMITED LIST

OF

CHEAP GOOD BOOKS

BOUND IN CLOTH.

Library Magazine,
American Poets,
Birthday Present,
Little Jakey,
Adam Bede,
Georgia Scenes,
Montgomery's Poems,
Evenings with the Poets,
Moody and Sanky,
What Makes Me Grow,
Harp of 1000 Strings,
Waverly,
Gullivers Travels,
Sanford and Morton,
Great Hunts,
Wonders of Heat,
Wonders of Optics,
Intelligence of Animals,
Spanish Gypsy,
Goethe and Shiller,
&c., &c., &c.

BELOW COST.

GOOD BOOKS.

Don't you forget to call at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE

for your school supplies, as cheap if not cheaper than anywhere else. Try it.

The best Writing paper always on hand.

Fancy Box Paper cheaper than ever, 15, 25, 50, 75 cents and $1 per box.

We have a good supply of "Correspondence Cards and Envelopes." 25 cents formerly 35 and 40 cents per box. Nice goods at low prices.

MANY FANCY ARTICLES

will be sold at and below cost, and no mistake for the next six weeks, such as

CHINAWARE,
TOY BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
and aselect lot of good

Miscellaneous Reading Books

at and below cost, in order to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Call and examine, and you will find many articles even lower in price than you think.

The lot comprises,
TALES,
TRAVELS,
BIOGRAPHY, &c.

BOOKS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Call early before the Books are sold.

A well selected stock of books can be bought here at a low price.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 85 to 90
Corn, per bushel,	1 00 to 1 10
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	00 to 0 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to 2 65
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 0 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	8 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	15 to 1q
" Hams'	15 to 15
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 08
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 8
Beeswax " "	20 to 21
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	50 to 0
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	00 to 1
Chickens, per dozen,	1 80 to 2 50
Hay, per hundred,	40 to 50
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred bs.,	00 to 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Cherries per lb.	15 cents.
Berries " "	5 cents.
Quarter Apples,	2 to 3 cents.
Sliced "	2 to 3 cents.
Fancy, "	4 to 5 cents.
Peeled Peaches,	5 to 10 cts.
Halve and quarter Peaches,	2 to 3 cents,

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs Common Red	5 50 to 6 50
" Good	5 50 to 7 00
" Bright	5 00 to 7 00
" Good	8 50 to 9 00
" Fine	10 00 to 15 00
Fillers Common	600 to 7 00
" Good	9 00 to 10 00
" Fine	10 00 to 14 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	30 00 to 40 00
" Fine	40 00 to 50 00
" Fancy	50 00 to 75 00

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal.
Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.
Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LAR AND GOOD FLOUR AND MEAL

always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar
Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles.
Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread.
Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco,
and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity.
Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods.
with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage we hope to merit a continuance of the same

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.-18.

FARMERS

Look! Look!! Look!!!

TO YOUR INTEREST,

and don't fail to secure

Tate's Improved Little Monitor Grain and Seed Separator,

if you want clean seed and best grade of flour, and compete for the premiums to be awarded at the WHEAT FAIR, Aug. 20th

Now is your time to make money by investing in one of those valuable machines.

If you have this Mill, you can get No. 1 seed out of your filthiest wheat. It will separate all the different kinds of filth, such as oats, barley, rye, cheat, cockle, smut, wild onions, rat dirt, &c., and give you two grades once running through; first grade all the largest and best matured kernels, for seed; second grade cleaned so that it will make No. 1 flour without running through the smutter, thus you save all your screenings to feed your stock. This point alone will save cost of the Machine in cleaning 300 bushels. You will also save 1 peck per acre in seeding, and make from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre in harvesting, by using the LITTLE MONITOR. You can also clean your clover and grass seed to perfection. Your oats, barley, rye, corn, buck wheat, flax seed, &c.

Don't lose any time, but call and examine the machine for yourselves. If you cannot call, send for illustrated circulars.

Shop on Main street, opposite Big Coffee Pot, Salem, N. C.

Very Respectfully,
W. M. TATE.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 3, 1882.—31-3m.

F. & H. Fries, Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers, Salem, N. C., Aug. 6, 1882.—Messrs. E. TATE & SON, Dear Sirs:—We have used one of your Little Monitors for several years and are pleased with the work; we have examined the machines you now offer to the public, and think them to be better than the one we use, and would suggest to farmers having much grain to sow or prepare for market, that they give the mahhine a thorough trial and thereby improve the quality of their wheat. We think every neighborhood, if not every farmer, should have at least one of your machines.

Respectfully,
F. & H. FRIES.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, a. m., and every day at 5.30, p. m. Due every day, by 10:20, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 7:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 6:00, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Vienna, Shore and East Bend and Richmond Hill. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6:00, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. L. SHORE, P. M.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

A sure and speedy cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diphtheria, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, Summer Complaint, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc.

Perfectly safe to use *internally* or *externally* and *certain* to afford relief. No family can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50c., and $1 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

Parker's Hair Balsam

Restores the most faithless as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Admired for its cleanliness and elegant perfume. Never Fails to Restore Grey or Faded Hair to the youthful color. 50 cts. and $1 size at all druggists.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are here combined into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the Greatest Blood Purifier & the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. It will surely help you. Remember! it is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it builds up the system without intoxicating. 50c. and $1 sizes, at all dealers in drugs. None genuine without signature of HISCOX & Co., N. Y. Send for circular

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL

THIS SCHOOL has just completed its fifty-sixth year of successful work. Since its organization, even through the late war, it has been sustained without any suspension of its sessions.

The School buildings are situated six miles west of Greensboro, on the Salem Railroad, in a locality second to none in the State for its healthfulness. Valuable improvements have been made during the past two years, both for the comfort of the students and for increasing the facilities of instruction. The attendance during the year just closed, has been full.

By order of the Trustees, the Calendar has been changed. Hereafter each scholastic year will begin on the **1st MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER,** and continue ten months, with two short vacations, as shown in Catalogue. Information concerning the School will be gladly given to any on applying to

JESSE M. BUNDY, Supt.
New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C.
July 20, 1882.-29-8w.

IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants etc,

ever grown at the

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

is now offered for fall planting to the fruit planting public.

All the new as well as the old leading sorts of all kinds of hardy fruits are grown there.

Orders early.

Send name and address for catalogue with prices.

Address,
N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
May 25, 1882.-21-9 mo.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 9th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION OR EXPOSURE Producing affections of the **blood, skin** or **bones,** treated with success, on scientific principles, without using Mercury or other Poisonous Medicines and at moderate expense.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from organic weakness that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express in all parts of the world, where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons in Saving from Regions should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a trust. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed

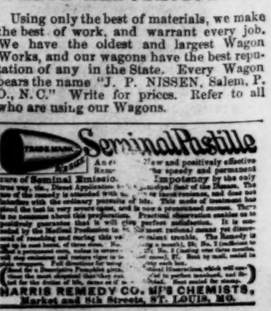
DR. BUTTS, 12 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CEO. E. NISSEN & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.,

WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

Using only the best of materials, we make the best of work, and warrant every job. We have the oldest and largest Wagon Works, and our wagons have the best reputation of any in the State. Every Wagon bears the name "J. P. NISSEN, Salem, P. O., N. C." Write for prices. Refer to all who are using our Wagons.



FIVE LOTS IN WINSTON FOR SALE—Two in West Winston, near the residence of W. B. Glenn, and three East of the Court-House, near the residence of Christ. Tavis. All good building lots. Apply early at this office.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Call at Dr. Shaffner's office and register your names preparatory to voting. See notice in another column.

E. M. Pace has moved from Winston to Salem.

—Some farmers complain of the scarcity of hands.

☞ Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

—Paul Z. Butner is at the Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College.

—Eug. A. Boner and wife left for their home, in Ashe County, on Monday.

—George B. McGhee, of this county, has been appointed a Marshal of the State Fair.

—H. A. Lineback, photographer, will have a fine display of photographs at the State Fair.

—The new chapel for Elm Street Sunday School will soon be ready for dedication.

—We learn that a skating rink is to be opened in the Vogler Store building, in this place.

—After several weeks of dry weather, we were visited with a good rain Wednesday.

—Valentine Harmon presented us with a large sweet potato, weighing four and a half pounds.

—We learn that Berry Morgan readily gave bail in a bond of $200 for his appearance at Court.

Go to Mrs. T. B. Douthit's
And see her Goods, and examine prices before buying elsewhere. She is selling her stock at greatly reduced prices for cash.

—We learn that the Stafford mill will soon be in running order. A good miller has been secured.

—Internal Revenue collections for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 7th 1882: $24,047.80.

—For the past few weeks the weather was beautiful, affording a fine opportunity for late hay making.

—Mrs. George Hill, of Davidson County, gave us a sweet potato the other day which weighed five pound and a quarter.

—August Rogge mashed one of his fingers badly the other day while assisting in unloading a barrel of vinegar.

—Our young friend, W. C. Crist, left for Goldsboro on last Saturday, to attend to business in the Singer Sewing Machine office there.

—A horse fell in the race at the Salem Mill, on Thursday of last week. It was got out after considerable trouble.

—A young clerk informs us that he saw an old gentleman the other morning diligently searching for the comet with a lantern.

—Uncle Bob Fisher caught seven fine 'possums on last Saturday night. One night recently, he caught a 'possum with eleven young ones.

—The fire at Winston caused many of the farmers in the vicinity of Thomasville to cut their tobacco, thinking it was the frost signal on the Pilot Mountain.

—Master Bobbie Nissen, son of Geo. E. Nissen, of Waughtown, present Mrs. Wm. Turner, of this place, with a beet that weighed 6 pounds and 10 ounces.

—Mosquitos in the early part of the night, and getting up early in the morning to look at the comet, causes many persons to not get their accustomed hours of sleep.

—Mrs. Church informs us that while up the country a few weeks ago, she ate strawberries at Joel Snider's. They were the second crop, and were large and fine flavored.

Ladies of Salem and Winston,
Remember that Mrs. T. B. Douthit, of Salem, has just enlarged her store room so as to accommodate all the ladies. Go and see the beautiful Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Notions, &c., and examine her prices.

—The tableau, given in the Vogler store building, by a number of our young ladies and gentlemen, on last Friday night, for the benefit of the new chapel for Elm Street Sunday School, was a very pleasant entertainment and was well attended by our citizens. The charades and tableaux were well rendered, and the burlesques on the Salem Amateur Band, and the Winston Steam Fire Company brought forth rounds of applause. Master Walter Crouse gave a solo on the cornet in a very creditable manner. The Amateur Band furnished the music. The proceeds amounted to $50.

—Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health.

Married, on the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Davidson County, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, of Linwood, N. C., and Miss MOLLIE IDOL.

—We have received a communication from a friend, alluding to the frost signals to be given from various points, as they are received from Washington. He cautions the tobacco grower against carelessness, on account of cloudy weather in the evening and at night before 12 o'clock, as it often clears off before day light, and then a heavy frost may fall. In case of frosted fields of tobacco he suggests heaps of smouldering fires at various places in the field to be lighted before sunrise, and thaw out the frost and save the tobacco. No large fires are necessary, only a heavy smoke. There are always numerous old logs or stumps lying about, which would do very well. Recollect, not much blaze, as that might *set the woods on fire.*

—M. W. Norfleet & Company call upon the tobacco growers for samples of tobacco, in the shape of wrappers, fillers and smokers, in "five hand lots," for exhibition at the next State Fair, to the credit of Forsyth County.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT
Has the *largest and best selected* stock of Goods, such as Millinery and Fancy Goods, to be found in this part of the country. Go and see them.

Another Fire in Winston.

On last Sunday night just as our good people were comfortably seated in church, the alarm of fire rang out upon the still clear night. It was soon discovered by our reporter that the large livery stables of H. S. Foy & Bro., was one mass of flames. The building burnt like tinder. The horses were saved, but several valuable buggies were destroyed, we learn.

The engine being disabled, streams were thrown by the hose. Owing to the stillness of the air the trees around the building, and the prompt action of citizens and firemen, the loss was confined to the building destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown. We have not learned the amount of insurance. Thousands of our citizens of both races and sexes were out to witness the scene.

Shortly after the burning of Foy's livery stable an attempt was made to burn the building in which the *Leader* is printed. Flames were seen in the passage. Mr. J. R. Walker, who was sitting on the Post Office steps, saw the flames and rushed over to find a large goods box full of waste paper in a flame. With commendable coolness and presence of mind he dragged the burning box down stairs. A man was seen to enter the bnilding and go out again shortly before. Suspicion pointed to Matt Fries, colored, and he was promptly arrested and is now at this writing in jail awaiting examination. This attempt to burn the town was clearly the work of an incendiary.—*Leader.*

Since the above, we learn that Matt has had his examination, and bound over for his appearance at Court in the sum of $500. Not giving bail, he was committed to jail.

☞ Messrs. Hinshaw & Bynum, in Winston, will pay $1.00 per pound for pennyroyal oil. The plant grows abundantly here, and we presume is as easily distilled into oil as sassafrass, which brings from 35 to 50 cents per pound.

—The largest and most complete assortment of
ZIEGLER BROTHER'S SHOES
ever brought to this market, just received. H. W. FRIES.

Meeting of the State Sunday School Association.

The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Sabbath School Association will take place in the Presbyterian church in Winston, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Delegates will have homes provided for them, and are requested to reach Winston on the day or night before. A programme of the exercises will be issued in due time by the Executive Committtee.

C. H. WILEY, President.
EUGENE A. EBERT, Secretary.

The newspapers of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above notice.

Forsyth County Sunday School Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee, the Annual Meeting of Forsyth County Sunday School Association will be held on Tuesday, October 31st, at the Presbyterian church, Winston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the next day, Nov. 1st, the State Sunday School Convention will be held at the same place; and on

Thursday, November 2, 1882,

all the Sunday Schools in the county are requested to assemble in the Court House Square, Winston, whence they will march to the Salem Square. The procession will move at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the afternoon Love Feast will be served to the scholars and teachers of the Schools, at 2½ o'clock.

All the Schools in Forsyth County are invited to be present.

Further notice hereafter.

JAS. T. LINEBACK, *Ch'mn.*
E. A. EBERT, *Sec'y.*

Members of State Sunday School Convention and visiting friends, are invited to attend the exercises of County Sunday School Convention, and children's day.

Is the Holy War Begun.

When the signal is given, it is expected that the followers of the False Prophet, Mohomedans everywhere, will begin what they call a "holy war." They are waiting for the signal. There is no one at present who is competent to give it, and that may be the reason why the outbreak is delayed. The truth is, that the Sultan of Turkey, the nominal head-center of Mohommedanism, is not in universally good odor, and it is quite probable that one of the first results of such a war, would be the overthrow of his Empire, the usurpatiun of power by some fanatical military leader, and the inauguration of a reign of anarchy, rapine and blood, such as modern times have not known.

Turkey has been very contemptuously treated of late years; her dependencies have been stripped from her. Russia, Austria, France and England, have all had a hand in humbling and bleeding poor Turkey, until she lies before the world the most abject of kingdoms, the derision of the powers of Europe. Egypt is nominally subject to Turkey, but a foreign government bombards her forts to protect her from her own subjects, and the world looks on, and heartily hopes that England will stay where she has gone with her guns, and maintain the government of civilization in the land of the pyramids,

It was not the purpose of the British Government to drive out the Turk from Egypt. But God disposes very differently from the purposes of man. And it may be that a great Christian power is to be established in Egypt at this critical juncture in the history of Islam. The rumors of "a holy war" are filling the East with apprehension. If it begins it will probably take the form of a general massacre of Christians by the Moslem hordes. They will seek to make progress westward, They must be on the eastern border of civilization. And our belief is, that when such an enemy comes in like a flood, the Lord will lift up a standard against him. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the light of the world is to be extinguished by an invasion of darkness; that the cross is to go down before the crescent in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Rather do we believe that, if this so-called "holy war" is to begin now or within a few years, it will be the beginning of the end of Moslem power; it will prove to be the great battle to which history and prophecy both point, when the forces of truth and error, of light and darkness, of the cross of Christ and the powers of hell, will come into conflict. To this consummation, events seem to be tending. Prophesying is very poor business for uninspired men to undertake, and we make no pretensions to the gift. But we are living in expectation of great events, and our eyes are turning towards the East.—*N. Y. Observer.*

An Explanation.

The delicate, flowery and lasting fragrance of Floreston Cologne explain why it is such a favorite with the ladies.

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched. Why should anybody drag through their work in this condition when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic will at moderate cost give them the strength and will to perform their duties satisfactorily.—*Ed.*

MARRIED.

In Waughtown, on Sunday last, by Rev. J. B. Richardson, AMBROSE HOOVER to Miss LILY L. SINK.

DIED.

In this place, on the 9th instant, of paralysis, Mrs. ELIZABETH LONG, aged 63 years and 2 days. She leaves four children and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

Near Thomasville, on Sunday last, Miss LILLIE LEIGH, daughter of A. V. D. Leigh, formerly of this place.

Near Thomasville, on Saturday night last, Mrs. GILLESPIE, daughter of Ira T. Wyche, aged about 35 years.

In Davidson County, on the 6th inst., JAMES WELBORN, aged 67 years.

In Marion county, S. C., on Sept. 18th, NATHAN HUNT, Esq., in the 87th year of his age, having been born in Davidson county, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1795, and having resided the larger portion of his long life in Guilford county, N. C.

Mr. Hunt was well and favorably known and esteemed by the older citizens of this section of country.

At the residence of her grand-son, in Danbury, Stokes county, N. C., very suddenly, of meningitis, Mrs. SUSAN DODGE, relect of the late Col. James R. Dodge, and mother of Mrs. Chalmers Glenn, Miss Mary Dodge and Col. Richard Dodge, U. S. A.

She was the daughter of Joseph Williams, Esq., of Surry County, and was born March 7th, 1809. She was married in early life to Mr. Dodge, with whom she lived happily for over 54 years. Her family, the Williams, have been prominent and well known far and wide, and served in the National Congress, and State and County offices. She was a true woman, and a consistent christian. She was buried at Sauratown, Rockingham county, the home of James Glenn, beside the remains of her husband, on Sunday, October 1st.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRANNAN, 173 Prestman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

The State Fair.

The time for holding the State Fair is now near at hand, and exhibitors are preparing and shipping their exhibits.

Several county exhibits will be made, and that of Forsyth, under the management of Messrs. F. & H. Fries, and of Duplin, under the management of Mr. E. D. Pearsall, will be large and attractive, consisting of agricultural, mineral and manufactured articles, curiosities, relics, specimens of art, &c.

Counties heretofore unrepresented will have both exhibitors and visitors present, for people from all parts of the State are preparing to come, not only to see the exhibition which promise to be unusually attractive and elaborate, but because this is a peculiarly fine opportunity for different sections to meet and compare notes on the political outlook. Some very fine thoroughbred cattle and fast horses will be on exhibition, and the trials of speed will be an attractive feature of each day. But outside of all these will be other attractions in the shape of side shows, etc., such as, The Ethescope, Herodiad Mystery, Edison's Phonograph, Museum of Birds, Monkeys, Snakes, with athletic performances, Punch and Judy, Flying Horses, etc., but the Self-Raising Buckwheat Cakes, without the use of yeast, will attract the ladies, while the photographic fellows will peep at the pretty faces and flatter their possessors to the satisfaction and delight of all concerned.

The fair people are preparing to accommodate a large crowd, and they are so preparing for their comfort and entertainment that those whose stay at home will be losers. We advise all who can to go.

—A box car containing 24 bags of cotton was burned at the Greensboro depot. The cotton was discovered on fire as the train pulled in from Charlotte, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The cotton was shipped by J. E. Sanford, Greenville, S. C., to Hall & Co., Boston, Mass. Nearly all of it was destroyed.—*Patriot.*

—Demand it, and take no more iron preparation except Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the best.

ROLAND
CHILLED PLOWS.

These Plows have genuine chilled mouldboards which are harder than steel.
Having the sloping landside, and reversible slip points, they are the best running and most economical Plow, to the farmer, of any made.

CHAMPION
GRAIN DRILL.

This Drill has force feed distributors for both wheat and grass seed, and has the only Fertilizer attachment that will sow stickey phosphate. It is the simplest, lightest running and best Drill made.

BRITISH MIXTURE.

This celebrated Fertilizer has gained its great popularity not only on account of the price, but because its effects are uniformly good, and it has been found to give more *Fertilizer* for each dollar paid than can be procured from any other source.

E. B. WHITMAN,
Office and Salesroom,
No. 104 S. Charles Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
MANUFACTURER OF
Agricultural Specialties.
No. 32.—2m.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

Pay Your Taxes.

FOR the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for 1882, assessed in Forsyth county, I will attend at the following times and places, viz:

Clinard's,	Tuesday,	Oct.	17th.
Beeson's,	Wednesday,	"	18th.
Kernersville,	Thursday,	"	19th.
Belew's Creek,	Friday,	"	20th.
Stewart's,	Saturday,	"	21st.
Salem,	Monday,	"	23rd.
Hazlip's,	Tuesday,	"	24th.
Bitting's,	Wednesday,	"	25th.
Bethania,	Thursday,	"	26th.
Reed's,	Friday,	"	27th.
Old Town,	Saturday,	"	28th.
Brookstown,	Wednesday,	Nov.	1st.
Lewisville,	Friday,	"	3rd.
Hampton's	Saturday,	"	4th.
Winston,	Monday,	"	6th.

The Taxes assessed are 66⅔ cents on every $100 Valuation of Property, and $2.00 on the Poll.

All are respectfully notified to attend. I am compelled to settle with the State Treasurer by the first of January.

AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.

Registration Notice!

SALEM, N. C., Sept. 20, 1882.

The books for a new registration of all voters in "*Salem Precinct,*" will be open at my office on Main street, Salem, N. C., every day, (Sundays excepted), until the evening immediately preceding the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

All qualified voters residing in Winston township, outside the corporate limits of Winston, may be registered.

J. F. SHAFFNER,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth Co., } OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COMM'RS., } WINSTON, Sept. 5, 1882.

Whereas, a new voting precinct, known as "Salem Precinct," and composed of the entire portion of Winston Township outside of the corporate limits of the town of Winston, having been established heretofore, It is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, that a new registration of all the voters in said Salem Precinct be made before the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

And it is further ordered, by said Board, that Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem, be appointed Registrar of voters of said Salem Precinct, for said election.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy. D. P. MAST,
Clerk Board Co. Comm'rs.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers** and **Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
NORTHERN ICE!

HAVING RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF the celebrated
KENNEBEC RIVER ICE,
I am now prepared to furnish my friends, and the public generally, in Winston-Salem and neighboring towns, at short notice, with large or small quantities of the above
CLEAR, FIRM, CRYSTAL ICE,
throughout the entire season. For the convenience of my customers. I have
5, 10 and 25 pound Tickets.
I will sell in lots of $5 worth and over at a discount of 5 per cent. My wagon will deliver in
WINSTON AND SALEM
free of charge regularly every morning, "Sundays excepted," delivering 1 at Saturday evenings for Sundays. I have completed, on the corner of 3ad and Depot streets, my
LARGE ICE-HOUSE AND OFFICE,
where 1 can be found at all times during business hours.
Soliciting your orders, by mail or otherwise, which shall have prompt and personal attention, I remain,
Very respectfully,
DAVID H. KING,
3rd and Depot Streets,
29-tf. WINSTON, N. C.

Two Three Cent Stamps.—On receipt of two three cent stamps the undersigned will send two sets of four cards each, of different designs, suitable for Albums or Card Books.
J. H. GOODWIN,
150 Franklin Street, Baltimore, M. D.

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE is KING of COTTON! Available patented improvements found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, write for SAW MILLS, address THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

—AND—

RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

WINSTON, N. C., MAY 20TH, 1882.

Our unequaled facilities for handling goods, and our steadily increasing trade plainly show that we are making it to the interest of all classes to trade with us.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

are separate from our RETAIL STORE, and are fitted up especially for the business. In these departments we carry a large and well selected stock of Goods, bought with an eye to the wants of the merchants of the surrounding country. Our prices compare favorably with those of the leading houses both in this State and in Richmond, Va. A large proportion of these goods we buy direct from first hands, in original packages, and not only secure the lowest prices obtainable, but also save all the discounts. We sell at Factory Prices:

T. Miles and Son's Philadelphia Hand Made Shoes,
J. & P. COATS' SPOOL COTTON. BELLEMONT.
GRANITE & RANDLEMAN PLAIDS,
Fries' Jeans, Cottonades,
BUNCH COTTON & ARISTA SHEETING,
THOMASVILLE SHOES, &C,

The Merchants of the surrounding counties will save money by giving us their orders.

OUR RETAIL STORE IS EQUALED BY NONE IN WESTERN N. C.

——WE SELL AT LOWEST PRICES——

Dress Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Hamburgs, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, Clothing, Stetton Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Umbrellas, Parasols. Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Leads, Syrup, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Leather, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Ship Stuff, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Hoes, Mattocks, Grass Blades, Sythes and Cradles, Axes, Trace Chains, Tames, Locks, Screws, Butts, Saws, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Plows, Cutlery, Tin Ware, &c.

We buy WHEAT, OATS, RYE, CORN, PEAS, BEANS, FLAX SEED, EGGS, BUTTER, BEESWAX, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS and all other salable produce.
We invite you to call and examine our stock and prices.

Very Respectfully,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so charcteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD
Assets, over - - $30,000,000.
Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS
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Agent for Salem, Wnston and vicinity.

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PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

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AT COST
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE

—Best ever made, Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, pleasant to take, sugar-coated; no griping; only 15 cents a box, of Druggists or by mail. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder Blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub'rs of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. ● Hand book about Patents free. ●

North Carolina R.R.

Condensed Schedules.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Feb. 19 1882.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	8 55 a m	4 50 p m
" Salisbury	2 31 a m	8 51 p m
" High Point	7 30 a m	10.44 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	11 20 p m
Leave Greensboro	8.25 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 04 a m	.....
" Durham	11 48 a m	.....
" Raleigh	1 15 p m	.....
Leave "	1 40 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 20 p m	.....

No. 17—Daily, except Saturday. Leave Greensboro 6 00 p. m. Arrive at Raleigh 3 04 a. m. Arrive Goldsboro 8 00 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb. 19, 188 .	No. 8 Daily	52 Daily
Leave Goldsboro	10 30 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	5 22 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 07 p m	.....
" Greensboro	9 50 p m	.....
Leave "	9 50 p m	8 m
Arrive High Point	9 48 p m	8 m
" Salisbury	11 05 p m	9 m
" Charlotte	12 50 a m	11 35 a m

No. 18, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv. Golds. 2 50 p. m. Ar. Raleigh 7 10 p. m. Lv. Raleigh 5 00 a. m. Ar. Greensboro 2 20 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville, &c., at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. A.-L. for points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	9 20 p m	8 30 a m
Arrive Kernersville	10 36 p m	9 41 a m
" Salem	11 20 p m	10 15 a m
GOING EAST.	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 15 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 a m	6 40 p m
" Greensboro	7 00 a m	8 00 p m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7 30 a m
Arrive University	8 20 a m
Arrive Raleigh	10 15 a m
GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	3 30 p m
Arrive University	5 15 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	6 15 p m

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS
WITHOUT CHANGE,

On Train No. 50—New York and Atla via Washington and Danville, and between Charlotte and Charleston.

On Train No. 52—Richmond and Charlotte and Washington and Charlotte via Danville.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury an Charlotte, and at all principal points South South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

A. POPE,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
Richmond, Va.

Handy Stationery.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Blair's Beautiful Goods,
CONSISTING OF

New Scratch Books,
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Commercial Pads,
Letter Pads, Legal Pads,
Keystone Inks,
Pens, Pen Holders, Paper and Envelopes in 10 cent packages.

All these goods are first class and sold at popular prices.

Now is the time to buy your stationery at the SALEM BOOKSTORE, and no mistake. Come and see.

SALEM ACADEMY.

Department of Drawing and Painting and Decorative Needlework.

THE STUDIO of the institution is now open, and tuition is offered in the various branches of the Department of Drawing and Painting and Decorative Needlework. The attention of ladies who may have leisure for study is invited.

Special arrangements will be made for lady students from town separately from those for the regular Academy classes.

For information in regard to the various branches of the course, and terms, apply at the office of the Academy.

J. T. ZORN, Principal.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!
CHROMOS, framed, at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

A. N. Zevely & Son,
637 F. Street Washington, D. C.
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A new supply of Albums at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

$66 a week in your town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE
A VALUABLE PLANTAT
NEAR SALEM, N. C.

The undersigned will sell the tract of land, known as the Sam'l Laughenour place, containing

178¼ ACRES,

75 of which are wood lands and 6 acres of meadow, with a good orchard, a comfortable dwelling and convenient outhouses, along them an excellent brick spring house, conveniently located. The place is suitable for truck farming and dairy, as it is within two miles of Salem, and one quarter of a mile from Stafford's Mill. Terms Cash. Persons can call and examine the place at any time.

L. W. STAFFORD.
March, 16, 1882.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Turnips.

It is not likely that turnips will ever receive as much attention in this country as they do in some parts of Europe, but it is likely that they will receive much more than they now do. The crop is very productive, the amount of seed required to sow an acre is very small, and the labor of cultivation may be greatly reduced by judicious management All the flat varieties can be raised with very little trouble or expense. The seed can be raised the same season it is wanted for sowing, and the amount required for an acre is only a pound. Flat turnips can often be raised as a second crop to most excellent advantage. The seed can be sown broadcast on land that has produced a crop of early potatoes, peas or beans, and will require no special preparation except harrowing. If the ground has been well tended little trouble will be experienced from weeds. They can also be raised to good advantage between rows of corn by sowing the seed at or about the time the last cultivating is done. Good crops can often be raised on winter wheat stubble. It is generally best to burn the ground over, as the old stalks will afford considerable potash in a form to be immediately appropriated by the plants. A coating of well-rotted barnyard manure, wood ashes or ground bones will greatly benefit the crop. Turnips, like most root crops, are better for being grown as quickly as possible. If flat turnips are raised among corn they will afford an excellent article to use in connection with the dry corn fodder. Swede turnips and all the varieties that have roots mostly covered by earth require a much longer time to grow and contain more nutriment. They also possess much better keeping qualities. They can be raised on tolerably moist land in regions subject to a midsummer drought.

Disadvantages of Planting Deep.

Mr. J. J. Thomas reported at the recent meeting in Montreal results of some experiments showing that if covered too deep with compact soil no seed will germinate. Nurserymen thus keep peach pits dormant, and the fact that weed seeds deep in the ground readily develop when raised to the surface has often led to belief in the absurd idea of spontaneous generation. There is good reason for the old rule, "not to plant seeds more than five times their diameter in depth." Covering corn over two inches dwarfed its growth and had the same effect as late planting; covered from one-half to two inches it sprouted quickly, and the after growth was about the same in all cases. Wheat did best when planted from one-half to one inch deep; at two inches the vigor was less; at six inches there were but few and slender stalks. Results with oats were about the same; so too with barley, except that seed in strong soil at a depth of six inches did not germinate, but came up freely when covered with coarse sand. Beans below four inches did not reach the surface at all; clover seed failed to grow when planted two inches deep; timothy grew freely at half an inch, but utterly failed at twice that depth.

All culmiferous plants that grow from deep planting throw out secondary roots nearer the surface from which the principal nourishment is received. In corn these new roots are at two inches; wheat and oats one inch, or a little more. The great loss in deep planting seems to arise from loss of time in reaching the surface and forming these secondary roots. The necessity of planting near the surface is due to the fact that the plant needs air, even at this early stage of growth; seeds one foot deep developed well and grew vigorously if twigs extended from the surface to the seeds, so as to admit air freely. If we sow clover seed to a slight depth, and cover with fine mold, then press an air-excluding pane of glass on the earth, the plants will come up thickly about the edge, but will not germinate elsewhere. The practical deductions made are that larger seeds should be planted deeper than smaller ones; that the soil should be well pulverized, and that fine-toothed harrows should be used with fine seed. Fine manure should be spread over fine seeds so as to give sufficient moisture. We also see that seedsmen may not always be to blame for the failure of germination. Professors Tracy, Stockbridge and others heartily indorsed all these points, the former adding that the danger from deep planting is most obvious in case of weak seeds.

Milk as Food for Colts.

John E. Russell, secretary of the Massachusetts State board of agriculture, in speaking of forcing the growth of colts by feeding extra milk, says he first tried Jersey milk and found that it did not agree with most of them; those that it did agree with fattened. Afterward he tried Ayershire milk and found that that agreed with them and forced their growth of bone very greatly. The colts drank from twelve to fifteen quarts of milk per day besides the mare's milk and eating a liberal quantity of bruised oats. A little runt of a colt that was considered well nigh worthless was put on this diet, and on it grew to be the most renowned "Parole."

The Pear Blight.

Although this scourge has done much injury to pear orchards, the pear is less subject to disease and has fewer insect enemies than either the apple or peach. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of blight, the one generally accepted being that it is a poison in the sap of fungus growth which by rapid increase and multiplication reaches from the branches to the roots. Many remedies have been tried, and while some fruit-growers have claimed cures by certain methods, the same remedies have failed in the hands of others. A profuse application of linseed oil with a brush has been as beneficial as anything else, but no reliable remedy is yet known. After considering remedies, the better method of preventing the disease seems more to the point, and discussions relating to the most efficacious method of prevention are numerous in all fruit-growers' associations. It is conceded that pear blight is partly due to the very rapid growth of trees set in rich ground and highly cultivated, and trees that made the strongest growth and continued to grow till late in the summer have been the first to be attacked. It is best under such circumstances to check the tendency of rapid growth by trimming and pruning, as well as disturbing the roots to a certain extent. Manures should be applied to thin soils, but not in a fresh state. A mixture of one part bone dust to ten parts wood ashes is better than manure, and mineral fertilizers should always be used in preference to decomposing materials. In winter mulching is of great benefit. Coal ashes have been serviceable in some localities. A quart of salt to each tree, sowed broadcast, has been tried with success. Coal oil is injurious to trees and should be used cautiously. Should the blight appear cut off the diseased branch at once and burn it.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Bare Places in Lawns.

By "lawn" we mean any piece of grass kept solely for ornamental purposes. It may be merely a front yard, or on large places it may include many acres. These may from some cause show thin and bare places here and there. These may be mended by several methods. If the bare places are large, the surface may be worked over with a sharp rake, to take out dead stems and roots, and, then after fertilizing, be sown with grass seed of a kind similar to the rest of the lawn. If the bare patches are small, the quickest way to mend them is to lay turf. In England, a method is in use, not only for restoring bare places in established, but for starting new ones, called "inoculating." The ground being well prepared, bits of good turf (sod), about three inches square, are inserted a foot apart each way. These will take root and spread, soon covering the whole surface. In making or mending a lawn, recollect that the work is to last for years and that a good supply of fertilizing material will be a good investment.—*American Agriculturist.*

Recipes.

POTATO OMELETTE.—Wash the potatoes thoroughly and mix with four eggs, pepper, butter and salt and a small quantity of lemon juice. Fry a light brown.

BUTTERED CABBAGE.—Boil the cabbage with a quantity of onions and when tender chop them together. Season with pepper and salt and fry in butter.

FOUNTAIN PUDDING.—Boil a pint of cream, steam it and grate into it the peel of a lemon. Add to this four eggs well beaten. Sweeten to taste. Pour into cups and set in cold water and let simmer for twenty minutes. They are excellent hot or cold and are eaten with jelly.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Break up pieces of bread in a baking dish; place next a layer of tomatoes, pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of butter. Sprinkle bread on top, with a tablespoonful of milk to help browning, and bake for half an hour in a hot oven.

TO SERVE OAT MEAL.—A new way is to put it into heated cups while it is boiling hot, and then to pour a little water over the top to prevent a dark crust forming. It is thought to be more inviting in appearance than a dish which has been dipped into; pour off the water before eating the oatmeal.

TO BAKE PEARS OR APPLES.—Put them in a small jar, cover them with water and bake slowly for at least two hours. If you choose scatter sugar over each layer of the fruit before putting the water on. The juice will then be ready to serve with them, but you can add the sugar afterward and let it come to a boil.

Household Hints.

To mount ferns use a glue made with three parts white sugar, two parts starch and a very little water. Boil until white.

To whiten the hands melt half an ounce of camphor gum, half an ounce of glycerine and one pound of mutton tallow, and apply every night.

Linen dresses or other garments will retain their color if washed in water in which a quantity of hay is placed: boil and rinse the goods in it, using a little soap.

Jelly made from unripe grapes, just before they change from green to purple, is very delicate. Wash the grapes, after picking them from the stems in several waters, then put them in a porcelain kettle; wash them before putting them on the stove, as then you will not need to put any water with them, and of course the less water the less time it will take to boil the juice. Put the grapes when sufficiently cooked in a bag made of firm flannel, and let the juice drain out without squeezing, if possible.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

An Assault.

To take a town by assault is the worst danger a soldier can have to face. The theory therefore had a show of reason, that without the reward of unlimited license he could never be brought to the breach. Tilly is reported to have replied, when he was entreated by some of his officers to check the rapine and bloodshed that has immortalized the sack of Madgeburg in 1631: "Three hours' plundering is the shortest rule of war. The soldier must have something for his toil and trouble." The scene never varies from age to age; and the storming of Badajoz and San Sebastian by the English forces in the Peninsular war, or of Constantine in Algiers by the French in 1837, teaches us what we may expect to see in Europe when next a town is taken by assault, as Strasburg might have been in 1870. "No age, no nation," says Sir W. Napier, "ever sent forth braver troops to battle than those who stormed Badajoz (April, 1812)." Yet for two days and nights there reigned in the streets, says the same writer, "shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder." And what says he of San Sebastian not a year and a half later? A thunderstorm that broke out "seemed to be a signal from hell for the perpetration of villainy which would have shamed the most ferocious barbarians of antiquity. * * * The direst, the most revolting cruelty was added to the catalogue of crime; one atrocity * * * staggers the mind by its enormous, incredible, indescribable barbarity." If officers lost their lives in trying to prevent such deeds—whose very atrocity, as some one has said, preserves them from our full execration, because it makes it impossible to describe them—is it likely that the gallant soldiers who crowned their bravery with such deviltry would have been one whit restrained by the consideration that in refusing quarter, or in murdering, torturing, or mutilating non-combatants, they were acting contrary to the rules of modern warfare?—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

The present mayor of Tappahannock, Va., has held the position over forty years, and it is said can keep it as long as he lives if he desires.

FOR THE LADIES.

What Women Earn.

There are few occupations open to women by which they can earn large salaries. Teachers are the best paid workers, receiving from $600 to $900 a year. But, as a rule, women receive from twenty to thirty per cent. less than men for the same or equivalent service. Good saleswomen, for example, get from $6 to $10 per week. Some few who have served a long time receive $12, and occasionally a salary as high as $15 is paid; but the latter are very exceptional cases. Good female cashiers obtain, on the average, a little more than good saleswomen. But $15 per week is a large stipend for a cashier, and it requires a guaranteed ability, the best of references, and sometimes good security, to obtain such a position. The only employment in which as high as $20 a week is ever paid to a woman appears to be in the office of a bookkeeper, and here the average of wages is far below $800 a year. The majority of good bookkeepers get from $10 to $12 per week, and many women well trained in the business think themselves fortunate if they obtain $8. The sewing girls employed by large firms during the busy season, and who are engaged in the making of dresses, cloaks, underwear, etc., seldom receive more than seventy-five cents or $1 per day, and even then are obliged to remain idle for some months during the year. A favored few employed on "custom work" or intrusted with the care of small departments, earn from $9 to $10 weekly. Tailoresses are paid at about the same rate. Skilled compositors find no difficulty in earning all the way from $8 to $14 per week, though the latter stipend is exceptionally good, and is paid in very few offices. This class of workwomen, however, has multiplied so greatly during the past ten years that many are unable to get employment from one year's end to the other. In the position of housekeeper $1,000 a year is occasionally paid to an experienced woman, trustworthy and capable of assuming the entire management of a first-class establishment; but such instances are very exceptional, and can only be commanded by experienced women, well trained theoretically. On piece-work in artificial flower manufacture and occupations approximating to the artistic, it is stated that wages as high as $18 are occasionally earned by first-class hands; but in ordinary industries from $8 to $12 per week represents the average earnings of a woman in occupations requiring some training, and from $3 to $6 is a common wage in the lower industrial walks.

Fashion Notes.

Pink and pale brown make a pretty combination.

Slate-color, an ugly and unbecoming color to either blonde or brunette, for some reason unknown, has come into fashion once again.

Three rows of gold buttons are set down the front of frocks made of stuffs into which gold is woven, and constitute their sole trimming.

Turkish and India embroideries of soft, dull, yet rich coloring will trim the self-colored cashmere and cloth dresses worn later in the season.

New wool goods have ball figures three inches wide, of a shade so nearly like that of the stuff that the whole fabric appears to be plain at the first glance.

The long gauze veils formerly used here, but now out of style, are worn in Europe and called American veils. Meanwhile the English mask veil of red tulle is adopted here.

New bonnets and hats for the season between summer and winter have the brim of summer straw with a wintry velvet crown. Styles for the demi-season are otherwise well defined.

The pelisse to be worn next winter is precisely like the long plain redingote worn two years ago. It is made of cloth and trimmed with braid down the front and back, but not around the skirt.

There is nothing very new in the gilt and silvered ornaments to be used on bonnets next winter, but there are crescents enough among them to satisfy all the rabid Egyptian sympathizers.

According to the indications thus far the cloth pelisse trimmed with braiding on the seams and down the fronts will be the outside garment most worn next winter. Some have vests braided across the front.

Soft feathers in white or pale tinted colors are worn in the hair with admirable effect, and with full evening dress, diamond stars, arrows and crescents, or pins in the shape of small flowers and leaves are used to fasten the plumes in place.

A new color has been added to the already extended list of novel, artistic shades. It is called honeysuckle, and in one light is of a delicate rosy pink, and in another throws out a delicious golden hue. It very much resembles the æsthetic tint known as "dawn" which appeared last year.

At present the color that is the rage in the fashionable world is a compromise between gray and fawn, with a tendency to gray. Moonshine-blue comes next in popularity, but it is not every one who can stand it. The name of another new color is ficelle, really twine-color; but ficelle sounds soft—almost girlish. Twine-color would be intolerable.

Sailor hats are worn this fall, trimmed with a ribbon as deep as the crown, drawn tightly around it, and then tied with an upright bow at one side. A wreath of poppies or corn flowers, or a mixture of both, is frequently added with good effect. The dyed straws matched to the toilet, are easily found as they come in nearly every color in this jaunty shape.

Some of the new gimps have silk chenille tufts interwoven into them with very soft and pretty effect, and another novelty in trimmings is a plush brocaded galloon of silk with bits of silver or gold showing in the raised designs. These last trimmings come in fashionable shades of prune, marine blue, bronze brown, olive, dark green, dark garnet and black.

Elegant skirts for dressy wear are made of black satin de Lyon, with ruffles of the same alternating with those of black Spanish lace. With this skirt is a tunic of black satin de Lyon in panier style, bordered with black Spanish lace ruffles, and above this a jersey jacket of plain black Lyons velvet, finished at the throat with a collarette of Spanish lace.

A Parisian writer states that the draping of skirts is becoming more and more elaborate, while opinions are divided upon the subject of the tournure. This accessory should be but a slight one with the short costume, leaving the hips quite free. Whether paniers are worn with the dress or not, one needs a support to the puff and drapery, which is looped up very high at the back.

HEALTH HINTS.

LAY A FAINTING PERSON DOWN.—It is surprising how everybody rushes at a fainting person and strives to raise him up, and especially to keep his head erect. There must be an instinctive apprehension that if a person seized with a fainting or other fit fall into the recumbent position death is more imminent. I must have driven a mile to-day while a lady fainting was held upright. I found her pulseless, white and apparently dying, and I believe that if I had delayed ten minutes longer she would really have died. I laid her head down on a lower level than her body, and immediately color returned to her lips and cheeks, and she became conscious. To the excited group of friends I said: Always remember this fact—namely: fainting is caused by want of blood in the brain; the heart ceases to act with sufficient force to send the usual amount of blood to the brain and hence the person loses consciousness because the function of the brain ceases. Restore the blood to the brain and instantly the person recovers. Now, though the blood is propelled to all parts of the body by the action of the heart, yet it is still under the influence of the laws of gravitation. In the erect position the blood ascends to the head against gravitation, and the supply to the brain is diminished, as compared with the recumbent position, the heart's pulsation being equal. If, then, you place a person sitting whose heart has nearly ceased to beat, his brain will fail to receive blood, while if you lay him down, with the head lower than the heart, blood will run into the brain by the mere force of gravity; and, in fainting, in sufficient quantity to restore consciousness. Indeed, nature teaches us how to manage the fainting persons, for they always fall, and frequently are at once restored by the recumbent position into which they are thrown.—*Medical Journal.*

VALUABLE LINIMENT.—"Scarcely a week passes," says a physician, "that there is not a report of some one who has died of tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, brought on by some sharp instrument being stuck in the body—usually a nail in the foot. Such wounds will generally prove harmless if the following liniment be properly applied: Two ounces alcohol, two ounces oil of origanum, one-half ounce tincture of camphor. I was once called to see a boy twenty-four hours after he had stuck a rusty nail in his foot. He appeared to be in intense agony, and his foot was considerably swollen. I opened the wound so that serum flowed a little from it, and then folded a piece of soft cotton cloth, eight-ply, and thoroughly saturated it with the liniment and bound it on the wound, giving instructions to renew the application every two hours until relief be given. In six hours I called to see the boy; and he was out in the yard playing, and suffered no more from the wound. The liniment is good for any fresh wound on man or beast and every family ought to keep a bottle of it. I do not affirm that in every case it will prevent lockjaw, but I do believe that, if properly used, lockjaw would seldom occur."

Curious Spanish Ceremonies.

A Madrid correspondent writes Last Sunday an imposing ceremony was witnessed at the cathedral. Twelve poor, blind women and as many ragged men sat on a long bench before the altar. The king and queen of Spain, clad in garments neither as fine nor as becoming as the clothes worn by the mendicants, stooped before them and then washed and dried their feet, the queen bathing the feet of the women and the king those of the men; thus the royal family showed its humility and good faith. The royal hands did not touch the feet of the beggars, but simply sprinkled water over them and afterward dried them with coarse towels. Afterward the subjects of the ceremony were fed from two long tables prepared in imitation of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," the queen, who was now assisted by her court ladies, dispensed the food to the women, and the king, with his ministers, attended the men. It was curious to study the faces of the mendicants thus honored by the ceremony. I did not see the menu, but I counted thirty-two courses, and I was told that the spread was better than the king usually had. After the dinner ceremony was over the entire military force of the capital was deployed along both sides of all the principal streets to receive the royal party, who left the palace at 4 o'clock and marched on foot, the king and queen with the rest, to seven different churches, scattered about the city, and, having attended a short service in each of them, marched back to the palace again. They kept in the middle of the streets and walked with heads uncovered in the broiling sun through the whole four miles like soldiers; the queen and the ladies trailing in the dust no less than five yards of silk and gold-embroidered trains to show their extreme humility on this day.

Wasn't In.

The occupant of an office on Congress street west fixed matters one day this week in such shape that any caller had to run the gauntlet of a boy in the ante-room, and as he retired into his den beyond he said to the youth:

"Now, young man, look me in the eye."

"Yes, sir."

"And remember what I say."

"Yes, sir."

"If any person calls and asks if I am in you must say you don't know. You will then ask their business. If they say it is a financial matter you must come in here, stop a minute, and return and say that I am out of town to take baths for my rheumatism."

"Yes, sir."

It was hardly an hour before a stranger came up, and when asked his business he replied:

"Well, I called on a little errand involving some money."

That was the cue for the boy. He retreated to the back room, winked at his employer, and returned to the anteroom and reported:

"He has just left for the country on a vacation."

"Then I'll leave a note," said the man, and he sat down and wrote a few lines and took his departure. When he had been gone ten minutes the employer came out to read it. He read:

"Called to pay you that ninety dollars, but you were out. Am off for Tennessee. See you when I return in January. Tra-la!"

It was the work of only ten seconds to fling on his hat and reach the street; but it was too late. An hour's hard work, including a walk to one of the depots, failed to turn up the man who had money to leave instead of a bill to collect. The boy over there was looking very much cast down yesterday. One would have said that somebody had been swearing at him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is said that Thomas A. Edison has had issued to him no fewer than 396 patents.

One of the largest orders for bridge-building steel is that issued for the new bridge over the Frith of Forth, Scotland. It calls for 45,000 tons of steel.

The Red sea takes its name from a minute thread-like oscillatoria or alga which Ehrenberg observed when sailing over it, and which gives a red color to the water.

The telephone is now connected with diving apparatus, and the diver receives his instructions by means of it at the bottom of the sea. It is thought that it will tend to lessen the danger of accidents.

Astronomers say that the earth meets annually in its course some fifty million comets. These ignite, as a rule, and become shooting stars; or, if they do not ignite, fall to the earth as meteoric stones.

In the Italian parliament the voting is done by electricity. Three buttons marked aye, no, and abstain, on each member's desk, are connected with a central printing apparatus which records the votes automatically as the members touch the buttons.

All know that air has weight, but one is apt to have rather vague ideas as to the weight of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of air weighs 538.1 grains, or something over one ounce; 13.06 cubic feet weigh one pound. About sixty-five cubic feet of air furnish one pound of oxygen. An apartment eight feet high, twelve feet wide and thirteen feet long contains about 100 pounds of air; and a room forty feet square and eighteen feet high contains about a ton.

That there is an unlimited supply of energy in the interior of the earth is a circumstance which has been overlooked. In speaking of this energy Dr. Milne referred to that portion of it which crops out upon the surface in countries like Japan, Iceland and New Zealand, in the form of hot springs, solfataras, volcanoes, etc. He stated that there was an unlimited supply of water in hot springs within a radius of one hundred miles around Tokio, and that the heat of these springs could be converted into an electric current and the energy transmitted to the town.

Mushrooms.

A gentleman who has made a study of the family of plants known as fungi, to which both the edible and poisonous mushrooms belong, declares that there is no magical way of distinguishing good mushrooms, no infallible test to determine healthful varieties, and in fact that toad-stool eating is not as yet an exact science. The common ideas in regard to the dangers of eating mushrooms taken from damp, dark places, those which have their caps, and those not evenly balanced with the stem in the center, are said to be erroneous, and, indeed, tests relating to form, color, outward appearance and basis of growth are not reliable. As a general rule those having a fetid, sickly or pungent odor and a styptic taste, should be discarded, and those which are agreeable to the taste when raw or plainly cooked may be freely eaten. "One of the most common signs of hurtful fungus is a stinging sensation affecting the tongue but little, the throat and tonsils more, and having the most effect on the stomach and bowels." Let the mushroom absorb fat enough, as it will when fried in batter, to cover this stinging taste, or disguise it with spices, and the best safeguard is lost. In testing a new or doubtful species, even if it be palatable, it is well to first eat very moderately of it on an empty stomach, and if no unpleasant sensations follow it may be regarded as safe in larger quantities. "Usually the nonedible fungus discloses its character when broiled; nauseous slime weeps from the stem, a grassy and disagreeable odor arises as it heats, or, on being tasted, there is no desire to take another mouthful."

Should any error in the selection of the mushroom occur, or should an injurious variety by accident or inadvertence be served with, and its presence obscured by, a harmless one, and poisonous results follow, the taking of sweet oil freely will prove the best antidote.

The dietetic value of mushrooms is chiefly due to the large proportion of nitrogenous matter which makes it possible for them in a measure to take the place of meat, but the proportion of solid constituents to the whole bulk is very small, and in fact they are as watery as turnips. They are actually preferable to meat in two respects; in the first place, because they are lacking in those stimulating and heating properties which is one of the main objections to the use of meat in summer; and in the second place, because they furnish those salts and saccharine principles which make the succulent vegetables so agreeable. Parry speaks of mushrooms as being "difficult of digestion," but this will depend much upon the method of cooking and the skill of the cook; and, furthermore, with them, as with many other of our foods, there are doubtless individual idiosyncracies which prevent their being universally admired, and the digestive organs of some persons will be disordered by mushrooms, as in others they will be by corned beef and cabbage, radishes or cucumbers.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

"Rub the Rust Off."

Listeners do sometimes hear good things of themselves—if they are involuntary listeners. In the following instance the truth the listener heard was uncouth and blunt, but it was useful.

Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary of the Missionary society, tells a good story relative to himself. Once, when editor, he was invited to preach in Chicago. He was taken to the church by a good brother, who landed him there early; and, no one being present but himself, he took a seat in the church alone to meditate and rest for the evening sermon. It was just at dusk, and he had not been seated long before he heard persons engaged in a prayer service in an adjoining room.

He listened Presently a loud, zealous brother engaged in prayer. He touched upon various matters, and invoked the Divine blessing upon them, including "the speaker of the evening," Dr. Reid. For him he prayed very much as follows:

"O Lord, bless him who is to speak to us this evening; he is a poor, weak man, but make him a power. Bless the message that he shall bring. We know that he is only an editor, and that he is rusty; but, O Lord, rub the rust off."

Dr. Reid said that the man prayed earnestly, oblivious to the fact that "the editor" was listening; and, as an emphasis to his prayer, he (the doctor) uttered a hearty "Amen."—*Methodist.*

Finding Fault---A Fable.

One day a Giraffe met an Ass on the banks of a river and called out:

"Say, my friend, why can't you keep that infernal bray of yours still for half an hour at a time. I no sooner fall into a doze than off goes your 'gee-haw! gee-haw!' until my nerves are all unstrung."

At that moment a Monkey came swinging down from the top of a tree, and remarked:

"Mr. Giraffe, I wish you would keep your nose at home. It isn't very pleasant to have you come poking it into the tree-tops just as the family are settling down for the night. And why do you go trooping through the forest like a beast who is afraid the Constable may attach his neck for debts?"

"And I desire to remark," began the Parrot, as he settled down on a limb near by, "that if I was a Monkey I'd have some respect for other people's rights. You do nothing but chatter and chuckle all day long, and there is a growing suspicion in these woods that you had rather dine on Parrot than on berries."

"And what are you talking about!" demanded the Hare, as he crept through the grass. "As for chatter, I'd like to hear some one equal you, and your squawks and squeals are enough to drive a Hare crazy. You are of so little account that even a hungry Huntsman won't waste powder to kill you!"

"I wish the whole crowd of you would clear out!" exclaimed the Wolf, as he came forward and licked his chops with self-satisfaction. "Fact is, an honest, industrious Wolf can scarcely keep his head above water when compelled to exist among you."

"And I would like to add," observed the Alligator, as he crawled to the bank, "that if any of you are meaner than the member from Arkansas who has just sat down I'll present him with a medal!"

"And it was only yesterday that this Alligator devoured one of my kids!" shouted the Goat, as he came down the path.

"And you have often torn down my houses for the mere fun of the thing!" charged the Ant as she came out of her abode.

MORAL:

"Ladies and gentlemen," remarked the Rhinoceros, as he hove in sight, "let this convince you that we all have our faults, and that we are expected to bear with each other's. While the Ass may bray, the Parrot chatter, the Wolf howl and the Alligator rake in the pot, they allow the rest of us to go our ways and do as we like. He who begins to find fault with the Ass will not stop until he has discovered that the whole world is wrong. Let us now shut up and look for breakfast."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist, who now has his home in Frogmore, England, has had his claim for pension allowed, and the United States will hereafter pay to him $15 a month while he lives. He was a second lieutenant in the First New York volunteers, and went through the stirring scenes of the Mexican war, getting bullets at Chapultepec and other impressions for future utilization in story books. His claim was filed about two years ago. He sets forth in his affidavit that he is quite poor, living on a small hired farm, and that the $15 a month will help out his meager income and make him comfortable. He is sixty-three years old.

Says the Brooklyn Eagle: Mr. R. C. Moore, of Messrs. Vernam & Co., 34 New street, New York, was almost instantly relieved by St. Jacobs Oil of severe pain following an attack of pleurisy. The remedy acted like magic.

The Use of Toads.

Toads have been used by entomologists for the acquisition of minute nocturnal insects difficult to catch. A number are turned out at night in a district where a rare or desired insect is known to exist. In the morning the reptiles are recaptured, and either deprived of their spoils by a little pressure or killed and ransacked.—*London Field.*

The art connoisseur and exhibitor, Prof. Cromwell, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—Norfolk Virginian.

One hundred and sixty stonecutters are at work on the Washington monument.

A Smart Man

is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

THE Berlin butcher who named one of his products the Bismarck sausage has been arrested for insulting the German statesman.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

ABOUT $2,000,000 are now invested in Tennessee in cotton factories, and they are in a prosperous condition.

Extravagance

is a crime; and ladies *cannot afford* to do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, by preserving and restoring health, preserves and restores that beauty which depends on health.

ST. PAUL, Minn., is happy in the thought that she rests on a solid foundation of magnetic ore.

Professional Knowledge.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 16, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I have been cured of Bright's Disease by using the remedy known as Warner Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. RUFUS W. PEACOCK, M. D.

THERE are now 138 factories in Charleston, S. C., employing 4,456 persons.

Cattarh of the Bladder.

STINGING irritation, inflammation and all Kidney and Urinary Complaints cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Mother Shipton's prophecy is about 400 years old. Every prophecy has been fulfilled except the end of the world. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

25 Cents Will Buy

a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by New York Newspaper Union, 150 Worth Street, New York.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man or Beast. For use externally or internally.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD!—Most reliable tonic for the Brain and Generative Organs. It positively cures Nervous Debility and restores lost virile powers. Sold by druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Free by mail on receipt of price. JOHN H. ALLEN, Chemist, 218 First Avenue, New York.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef cattle, good to prime, l w	11	@	12
Calves, com'n to prime veals	8	@	10
Sheep	4¾	@	5¼
Lambs	6	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	8¼	@	8½
Dressed, city	11⅛	@	11¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 55	@	7 00
West., good to choice	5 05	@	8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07½	@	1 09
No. 1 White	1 13½	@	1 14
Rye—State	71	@	77
Barley—Two-rowed State	1 07	@	1 12½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed.	71	@	77
Yellow Southern	92	@	92
Oats—White State	43	@	53½
Mixed Western	32	@	42
Hay—Prime Timothy	75	@	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55	@	60
Hops—State, 1881, choice	55	@	60
Pork—Mess, new, for export	21 70	@	21 90
Lard—City Steam	12 25	@	12 25
Refined	12 75	@	12 75
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7¼
Refined	7½	@	7¾
Butter—State Creamery	26	@	32
Dairy	17	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	26
Factory	15	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11½
Skims	2	@	5
Western	5½	@	10¼
Eggs—State and Penn	25	@	26
Potatoes—L. I., bbl	2 50	@	2 62
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to Choice	6 25	@	6 75
Lambs—Western	5 00	@	5 65
Sheep—Western	4 25	@	4 65
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	8 00	@	8 70
Flour—C'y ground n. process.	7 25	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 20	@	1 21
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	72	@	74
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western.	64	@	65
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	17 50	@	18 00
Hogs—Live	8	@	9
City Dressed	11¼	@	11½
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	21 00	@	21 50
Flour—Spring Wheat patents	7 25	@	8 75
Corn—High Mixed	84	@	85
Oats—Extra White	50	@	52
Rye—State	85	@	90
Wool—Wsh'd comb & delaine	44	@	48
Unwashed "	28	@	30
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	7 50	@	8 37½
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	6
Lambs	5¼	@	6¼
Hogs—Northern, d. w	11½	@	11¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	8 25	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 02	@	1 02
Rye—State	97	@	97
Corn—State Yellow	82	@	82
Oats—Mixed	69	@	69
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	32	@	32
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¾	@	12
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	7⅜	@	7⅜

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on Earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh Cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

That terrible scourge fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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